

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, overcast. Temp. 1-15-21. Thursday, similar. LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with rain and showers. Temp. 3-5 (37-41). Thursday, similar. AMSTERDAM: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 10-18-17. NEW YORK: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. —4-11-16.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50	Dubai	4.50	U.A.E.	4.50	Yemen	1.75	Yugoslavia	20.00
Algeria	2.75	Andorra	150.00	Angola	150.00	Argentina	1.75	Australia	1.75
Austria	1.75	Bahamas	0.40	Bahrain	0.40	Bangladesh	0.40	Barbados	0.40
Brazil	0.40	Brunei	0.40	Bulgaria	0.40	Burkina Faso	0.40	Burundi	0.40
Belgium	23.75	Belize	0.40	Bermuda	0.40	Bhutan	0.40	Bolivia	0.40
Cyprus	250.00	Israel	1.51.40	Portugal	1.51.40	Qatar	1.51.40	Romania	1.51.40
Dominica	3.75	D.R.	3.75	France	3.75	Gabon	3.75	Gambia	3.75
Dominican	3.75	D.R.	3.75	Germany	3.75	Ghana	3.75	Guatemala	3.75
D.R.	3.75	D.R.	3.75	Haiti	3.75	Honduras	3.75	Iceland	3.75
Egypt	40.9	Tunisia	40.9	India	40.9	Indonesia	40.9	Iran	40.9
Finland	2.2	Latvia	2.2	Italy	2.2	Jamaica	2.2	Japan	2.2
Eire	3.00	France	3.00	Kenya	3.00	Korea	3.00	Kuwait	3.00
France	3.00	France	3.00	Lebanon	3.00	Lesotho	3.00	Liberia	3.00
Germany	1.50	D.R.	1.50	Mexico	1.50	Moldova	1.50	Morocco	1.50
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				Nepal	1.50	North Korea	1.50	Oman	1.50
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				Peru	1.50	Romania	1.50	Russia	1.50
				Philippines	1.50	Saudi Arabia	1.50	Senegal	1.50
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During His Canadian Visit

Barre Pleases Both Sides in Quebec Issue

By Stanley Meisler

QUEBEC, Feb. 13 — French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, using the French language with great care and ambiguity, apparently has succeeded in satisfying both sides in the Quebec separatist issue during an official visit to Canada and its French-speaking province of Quebec.

Mr. Barre was the first French leader to make an official visit to Canada since the late President Charles de Gaulle infuriated the Canadian government in 1967 by shouting from the balcony of Montreal's City Hall, "Long live free Quebec."

The Canadian government called this an unacceptable interference in its internal affairs. Insulted by that complaint, de Gaulle canceled his visit to Ottawa and flew back to Paris.

Careful Statements

As Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, whose separatist Parti Quebecois came to provincial power two years ago, told French television Sunday night, de Gaulle's cry of support for a free Quebec "was worth nearly a million dollars in publicity [to separatists] — and it was for free."

The memory of de Gaulle's statement hovered over Mr. Barre's visit, which began in Ottawa Thurs-

day and ended today in Montreal, the largest city in Quebec.

Mr. Barre was so careful in his choice of words that he lapsed into silence for a few moments at a news conference Friday with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Ottawa.

Mr. Barre said that he did not believe France's official links with Quebec "could in any way harm the respect that we have for the Canadian state and its . . . After some hesitation, he said, "It is very important to find precise words."

"Integrity, a beautiful word," Mr. Trudeau suggested.

Mr. Barre chose others, however: "and the functions that it assumes on behalf of the will of Canadians," he concluded.

Although there has been no official French support for "free Quebec" since de Gaulle's administration, the Canadian government has been suspicious of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's policy of "non-interference and non-difference."

According to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, France will not intervene in the internal affairs of Canada, but it cannot remain indifferent to the feelings and fate of the largest French-speaking community outside France.

The policy, in Mr. Trudeau's view, has led France to take some

questionable positions on Quebec. "I believe that the French do not think that separatism is . . . a real danger, a risk, and so they more or less play around," he told a group of French journalists last month.

An example of this, in the Canadian view, is the French insistence that Quebec have a separate seat at a summit conference, proposed by Mr. Trudeau and President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, to establish a French-speaking commonwealth of nations. This insistence has delayed the conference indefinitely.

In November, 1977, the French government welcomed Mr. Levesque on an official visit to Paris as if he were the head of a government. Although Mr. Levesque did not officially address the French National Assembly, he spoke to the deputies in a salon outside the assembly. At the end of his trip, the Quebec and French governments agreed to exchange official visits periodically.

Separate Visits

Mr. Barre came to Quebec this year to fulfill that agreement. Canadian sources said the French originally wanted Mr. Barre to visit Quebec first, fly to UN headquarters in New York for a day, then visit Ottawa. This would have separated the Quebec and Ottawa visits and made the Quebec stop more important.

But the Canadians insisted that Mr. Barre come to Ottawa first. The French reluctantly agreed, but Saturday was set aside as a "private day to make the Ottawa and Quebec visits seem more separate."

This sparring did not augur well for the visit. But Canadian officials now appear satisfied that Mr. Barre was circumspect in what he said and that he tried only to repeat statements by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

In Mr. Barre's most significant ceremonial event, his address to the Quebec National Assembly here yesterday, he repeated what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had said publicly to Mr. Levesque in Paris in 1977: "You yourselves will decide, without interference, the paths of your future. What you expect of France is its understanding, its confidence, and its support. You can be assured they will not be lacking along the route that you decide to follow."

That use of the word "support" had irritated the government of Mr. Trudeau on the first occasion because it was ambiguous enough to imply that France would recognize and help Quebec if it decided to secede from Canada. Canadian officials had expected Mr. Barre to repeat the ambiguous promise, however, and they were relieved that he went no further.

Moreover, according to Canadian news reports, Canadian officials found evidence in their talks with Mr. Barre that he wanted warmer relations with Canada.

For Quebec residents, in any case, the most significant aspect of Mr. Barre's visit was not what he said but the symbolism of his presence, and the fact that he did not seem concerned about his attempt to placate Canadian officials by choosing his words with care. As Speaker Clement Richard told the Quebec assembly while introducing Mr. Barre, "France is the foundation of our national identity."

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26 Neo-Nazis

Are Arrested

In W. Germany

HANNOVER, West Germany, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Police announced yesterday the arrest of 26 neo-Nazis in a new crackdown on rightist extremists who have taken the offensive to counter "Holocaust."

The police said they confiscated photos of Hitler, the death-head symbols of the Nazi SS troops, swastikas, clubs and gas pistols.

Twelve persons were picked up Friday at a meeting in a Hannover bar and 14 Saturday at an illegal demonstration held to demand freedom for a self-styled fuhrer being tried for trying to revive the Nazi movement.

Most West German television viewers have been shocked by "Holocaust," but neo-Nazi propagandists have called it "the lie of the century," "gas-chamber swindle" and "Jewish tear-jerking."

Warsaw Sends Data to Bonn

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP) — Poland, apparently reacting to an appeal from Bonn, has supplied the West German government with new material about mass executions in Warsaw during World War II, the East German news agency ADN said yesterday.

The West German government, facing a heated public debate about the merits of lifting or maintaining the 30-year statute of limitations on murder, has asked all governments concerned not to withhold any evidence on Nazi crimes it may not yet know about.



HOLY WATER — Nichiren Buddhist priests in Kamakura, Japan, douse themselves with icy well water Monday to mark the end of 100 days of rigorous spiritual exercises.

With at Least 30,000 Troops

Vietnam Dominance Increases in Laos

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — Vietnam's military campaign to establish dominance over Cambodia is giving Hanoi responsibility over a second neighbor. It already controls much of Laos.

The best-informed neutral observers of Laos are gloomy. Dr. Didier Sicard, a French physician who left Laos last year after four years at a hospital and the university's medical school, said recently in a leftist French magazine:

"The country is drained of its force. At the hospital, more and more, I diagnosed psychosomatic illnesses, ulcers — in short, the typical pathology of a state of being under constraint. Around us, all who had kept some courage were fleeing. The young ones above all, the vital force. In the void, the Vietnamese are settling, almost without conflict. Some years yet, and Laos will be a Vietnamese province."

But as the United States learned in the decade and a half during which it dominated and supported Laos, the inherent weakness of the country makes such an overlord role difficult.

No Industry

Laos, an artificial national creation of colonial France, is an underpopulated country with perhaps three million people of varied ethnic origins, cultures and languages scattered through its mountainous, landlocked terrain. It lacks roads capable of linking all parts of the country to each other all seasons. It has no industry, no railroad and almost no distribution system.

The people eat what little they grow. To prevent starvation, Laos imports the rest of its diet, largely at the expense of the Soviet Union and Vietnam since 1975.

No correspondent of The New York Times has been permitted to visit Laos since 1976, but diplomats accredited in Vietnam, the capital, and other visitors have described Laos as a country in which relatively rich and liberal overlord forces, France and the United States, have been replaced by a dominant force, Vietnam, that is much less wealthy and more restrictive.

The political restrictions that Vietnam has introduced, in a country that cultivated tolerance and laissez-faire, have led to armed resistance, the detention of thousands of educated Laotians, and a refugee exodus that is the largest per capita in Southeast Asia, diplomats say.

Vietnam has stationed at least 30,000 troops in Laos and has begun road-building, fuel pipelines and other development projects.

Despite the dominant Vietnamese role, Laos has preserved until recently a slight hope of non-satellite status, by striking a balance between China and the Soviet bloc. Diplomatic observers now fear that the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and China's strong support for the routed government of Cambodia, Premier Pol Pot, have so hardened divisions among Communist countries that Laos has been pushed firmly into the Hanoi-Moscow camp.

Because of the weakness of the economies, the administrations and the armed forces of Laos and Cambodia, observers speculate that the burdens imposed by Vietnam's two satellites may outweigh the political advantages of Hanoi's regional dominance.

Vietnam has pressing domestic problems. Its reconstruction program was weakened when it sent an invasion force of at least 100,000 soldiers into Cambodia, to fight a war that is continuing. And the population of Vietnam's south has been reluctant to allow itself to be

integrated economically and politically into the northern-run national structure.

Vietnam has had to live under wartime pressures for more than three decades. Now China has massed troops on Vietnam's border. A Chinese diplomat affirmed in a conversation here that Laos was now more firmly under Vietnamese domination than ever, and that in China's view that domination put Laos in the Soviet camp.

The Chinese diplomat said that the satellite status of Laos would not cause China to aid the Meo mountain nomads in their continuing resistance to enforced integration into the sedentary and centrally planned way of life of the Laotian Communists in the plains. But non-Communist diplomats here are skeptical that China would resist the temptation to support the Meo and thus cause difficulties for Vietnam.

Chinese Preserve

China has dominated a large area of Laos north and west of the former royal capital of Luang Prabang since 1962. No Vietnamese or Soviet experts have been allowed in the area, and some observers have reported that even Laotian government officials rarely venture into the region. China could easily supply the Meo from this region.

A number of diplomatic observers concluded long ago that the heavy Vietnamese presence in Laos since 1975 meant that Vietnam was no more than a puppet of Hanoi, and a willing one at that.

Other diplomats say that even now the leaders of Laos wish to retain a measure of independence. At least two senior leaders, President Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit, a deputy premier, are said to have spoken in the Laotian Communist Party Politburo against carrying support for Vietnam as far as open hostility to China.

These diplomats point out that Vietnam has limited itself to only the minimal denunciations of China required by Communist ritual. Diplomatic and other observers who see Laos anxious to retain some independence also point to expanding Laotian links with Thailand. Laotian-Thai trade has greatly expanded in the last year.

Dissidents argue that Laos has no choice but to trade with Thailand, because only the non-Communist Thai have been able to provide the food, fuel and consumer goods that have been sent daily across the Mekong River to Vietnam.

'Weaker Than Ever'

A frequent diplomatic visitor with access to Laotian government leaders describes Laos as a nation weaker than ever, beset with insurrections, "fragile" economic planning and administrative capacity, and a "nonexistent" distribution system, in which traditional com-

Tito Not Present

At Aide's Rites

BELGRADE, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — Yugoslav President Tito today paid his last respects to Edvard Kardelj, long regarded as his most likely successor, but failed to join more than 100,000 mourners at the state funeral. Mr. Kardelj, 79, died Saturday of cancer.

President Tito, 86, appeared at the government building where Mr. Kardelj was lying in state. But he surprised diplomats and political observers by failing to reappear, either during the 105-minute ceremonies or at the Ljubljana cemetery, the burial place for national heroes.

Western diplomatic sources said that they believed Marshal Tito, who cut short a Middle East visit because of the death of his long-time associate, may have been advised to avoid the emotional and physical strain of attending the funeral ceremonies held in pouring rain.

Obituaries

Filmmaker Jean Renoir Master of 'Inner Feeling'

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 13 (NYT) — Jean Renoir, 84, one of the century's great moviemakers and director of the classic anti-war film "La Grande Illusion," died yesterday.

The son of the French impressionist painter Pierre-Auguste Renoir was found dead at his home.



Jean Renoir

The style that ran through Jean Renoir's films — a mixture of tenderness, irony and Gallic insouciance — was caught in a famous line from his 1939 masterpiece, "The Rules of the Game." It was spoken by Octave, played by the director himself: "You see, in this world, there is one awful thing, and that is that everyone has his reasons."

In 50 years of activity, he directed 36 full-length films, writing the scenarios for many of them and acting in a few. At least two — "The Grand Illusion" (1937) and "The Rules of the Game" — are consistently near the top whenever critics vote on the greatest movies ever made. Others popular in the United States were "The Southern" (1945) and "The River" (1950).

His work was the biggest influence on what became known as the New Wave of French directors in the 1950s — Francois Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard, Claude Chabrol, Eric Rohmer. Directors who learned under him were as disparate as Satyajit Ray, his assistant on "The River," and Luciano Visconti, third assistant and costume-maker for "A Day in the Country" (1956).

The critic Penelope Giliatt, one of his most affectionate admirers, once said that Jean Renoir's sense of the sweetness of life never left him. "He has survived every bleakness and derangement of the century," she wrote in the New Yorker magazine.

Meandering Pace

His outlook was very much like that of his father, Pierre-Auguste, the impressionist painter. One day in Provence, his son wrote, the father, although ill and crippled, spent the day painting anemones in his studio. "I think I am beginning to understand something about it," the painter said when the vibrant work was done. It was the day he died.

In searching for material, Jean Renoir said, he looked for stories that overflowed their frames. The pace of his work was meandering.

U.S. Nuclear Plants Beset By Frequent Safety Gaffes

By Joanne Ormang

WASHINGTON (WP) — Workers at the nuclear power plant in LaCrosse, Wis., discovered one day in 1969 that water in one of the plant's drinking fountains was slightly radioactive. It turned out that the fountain had somehow been connected to a 3,000-gallon tank of radioactive waste water.

The year before, workers at Shippingport, Pa., were repairing a pump in a pool that shields used radioactive fuel. They needed something to plug a pipe and used the handiest thing — a basketball. Wrapped in tape, it was shoved in the opening. But there was too much pressure, the basketball popped loose and 14,000 gallons of water spilled into the basement.

In 1974, six plants found that safety switches intended to float and close circuits in emergencies instead sank like lead. Their failure could have meant that a reactor would not have been able to shut down.

These are samples from the personal "nugget file" of Dr. Stephen Hanauer, an assistant director and the senior technical safety official of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. For the past 10 years he has assembled reports of unusual or serious reactor safety incidents in a foot-thick file.

Book of Excerpts

The Union of Concerned Scientists, a Massachusetts-based group of scientists critical of nuclear power, obtained Dr. Hanauer's file under the Freedom of Information Act and recently made public a 95-page book of excerpts.

The book, said UCS leader Robert Pollard, "will help the public understand what really goes on at nuclear plants so they can better judge the vague, soothing reassurances they normally get from the industry and the regulators."

Dr. Hanauer said that he had used his file for years and is still adding to it almost weekly. "I wanted to save the incidents I could learn from and refer to."

"None of these are scary," he said. "Machinery will break and people will make mistakes, but there are enough safety protections and enough redundancy to make sure that nothing [major] has ever happened."

He admitted to "exasperation" at some mistakes. In 1973, it was discovered at a plant in Wiscasset, Maine, that some reactor safety cir-

cuits were so badly designed that failure in one could cause failure in all four backup systems. "Some day we will all wake up," Dr. Hanauer wrote in the margin of that report.

He said recently that he had been referring to a continuing problem with that particular design, and not to nuclear power in general.

The "nugget file" book makes it plain that problems in nuclear power plants are analogous to those plaguing the average homeowner. Parts are installed upside down, backward, sideways or in the wrong places. Varnish and paint goes on too thick, and rods or pumps stick. There are frozen pipes, clogged drains, loose screws and faulty soldering jobs. Dials are turned to "fill" or "off."

Some of the incidents had serious consequences. A fire broke out in the plutonium-handling area of a Rocky Flats, Colo., plant in 1969 and burned radiation-shielding material for more than four hours before firemen were afraid to use water to put it out. Damage was estimated at \$45 million, and plutonium contamination occurred throughout the building as firemen tracked the dust around.

Although reactors are supposedly earthquake-proof, a 1971 accident at the Nine Mile Point 1 reactor in Scrub, N.Y., involved switches that were "accidentally bumped." They tripped open and caused water to overflow onto hot steam lines. "Of course, we don't know how hard they were bumped," Dr. Hanauer said.

A workman at the H.B. Robinson plant in Hartselle, S.C., was trying to vacuum the steam generator in 1974. He opened the vacuum cleaner to find out why it would not work. It turned out to contain radioactive cobalt dust, which he inhaled, receiving enough contamination to be relieved of duty.

The files showed several incidents in which plant workers ignored flashing lights or warning bells because their instrument panels had been "crying wolf" with malfunctions so much that the personnel had stopped paying attention. One safety system at San Onofre 1 in San Clemente, Calif., had been inoperative for 20 months before it was spotted in 1968.

"The control panels still need improvement," Dr. Hanauer said, "but they're a lot better than they used to be."

improvisational: the films seem to acquire a life and mood of their own during the filming. He detested the austere or symbolic, what set out single-mindedly to a perfect truth. "All great civilizations have been based on lying," he said.

His skill was in soft focus, depth of field. The camera was so focused, an invisible visitor wandering through woods and sk. Miss Giliatt maintained that a noir shot was distinguishable a thousand miles of film.

He did not follow scripts close and let his plans for shooting develop during rehearsals. With act he was gentle, drawing forth of actor rather than imposing it, pressed reserve and understatement on them, he asked them "to come in from feeling some secret."

Renoir was born on Sept. 18, 1894, in the Montmartre district of Paris. He was the second of painter's three sons. After receiving a degree from the University of Aix-en-Provence in 1913, Jean Renoir was a cavalry officer and an aerial reconnaissance pilot.

World War I. While in the cavalry he received a severe leg wound that bothered him all his life. He came deeply interested in movies when he saw a movie while covering front-line work.

Before his father's death, at age of 78 in 1919, Renoir spent hours with him — a time described moving in his "Renoir, my Father" (1962), told of the old painter, confined to a wheelchair, still painfully creating glowing with splendor sunlight. "It was as if, feeling end of life approaching, he uttered a tremendous cry of love," the writer wrote.

Jean's first work was the script for 1924 for "Une Vie Sans Incidents," starring his wife, Andreine, who used the name Catherine Hessling in acting. They had married in 1920 after she had posed for his father. The scenarioist did like the way his film was direct and resolved thereafter to do job himself.

His early films "La Fille de l'Eau" (1924) and "Nana" (1926) were expensive and only modestly successful. Later works such as "Bled" (1929), "On Purge Bien" (1931) and "La Chienne" (1931) brought both money and acclaim.

A landmark in his career "Toni" (1935), produced with a color Pagnol. He used a major Hollywood star, Jeanette Goddard, in the role of Toni. The New Wave directors often called themselves "dren of Toni."

In 1936 he directed "La Vie d'un Homme" (released in the U.S. as "The People of France") propaganda film for the French Communist Party. While new party member, he sympathized deeply with anti-Fascistists.

"I Am a Pacifist" His best-known work, "Grand Illusion," was an anti-film. "I made it because I am a pacifist," he said. Starring Gabin, Pierre Fresnay and E. von Stroheim, it told a story of French and German pilots in World War I, a prison camp run by a courtly German, an escape country idyll.

When the Nazis took Vienna in 1938, they stopped a showing of "La Grande Illusion" in mid-1938. "This is a story that fills me with pride," Mr. Renoir later said. "The Rules of the Game,"

In 1939, he now considered "The Rules of the Game" his greatest work. It is about a party at a country house, a caricature of the bourgeoisie, and held on the screen. A full version of the masterpiece was destroyed by the war, and then by destruction of prints. A full version, not shown in New York until 1968.

Mr. Renoir and his companion Dido Freire, the script girl on "The Rules of the Game," were a couple of painters by his father Cezanne and others. They met in Hollywood early in 1942, stayed for nine years.

Mr. Renoir became a U.S. citizen and for the rest of his life lived and worked in Beverly Hills. An apartment in Paris, Alain, a by his first wife, is a professor of medieval literature at the University of California at Berkeley.

—PAUL L. MONTGOMERY

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U.S. Wants Brezhnev Trip

Kremlin Appears to Seek Summit Talks in Moscow

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Apparently wary of appearing to compete with China for popularity in the United States, the Soviet Union has begun to suggest privately that a long expected meeting between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev be held in Moscow and not in Washington, as first contemplated.

As recently as Jan. 10, Mr. Brezhnev told visiting Republican senators that he expected to visit Washington "later this year" to sign the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

But since then, high-ranking Soviet diplomats have told U.S. journalists and others that Mr. Brezhnev would prefer to have Mr. Carter come to Moscow for the signing ceremonies. While House and State Department officials have asserted that it is Mr. Brezhnev's "turn" to come to this country and, for a variety of reasons, President Carter does not want to go to the Soviet Union.

Senior administration officials have said that the Soviet Union has been careful not to propose Moscow officially as the site for the talks. But they said that Soviet questions about Moscow have been "orchestrated" so that they can have official sanction.

One problem for the Kremlin, administration officials said, is that does not want invidious comparisons to be made in the United States between Mr. Brezhnev's trip of the recent nine-day trip of Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Former President Richard Nixon visited Moscow in May, 1972, and in 1973, Mr. Nixon went to the Soviet Union again a year later. Theoretically, the next Soviet-Summit meeting should have been in the United States, but in November, 1974, President Gerald R. Ford met Mr. Brezhnev in Vladivostok. They met again in Helsinki next summer at signing ceremonies for the East-West cooperation and security agreement.

Ever since Mr. Carter took office, he has sought to arrange a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev and has asked that it be the Russian's "turn" to come here. Moreover, Mr. Carter does not want to appear to be making a concession to the Russians by going to Moscow to sign the projected strategic arms accord, which officials have said is close to conclusion. They said that a summit meeting could take place as early as April.

Mr. Brezhnev has been in relatively poor health and probably could not undertake the same kind of exhausting journey that Mr. Teng made, so any comparison would show Mr. Teng as more vigorous than Mr. Brezhnev.

U.S. officials said that they already were anticipating that Mr. Brezhnev's visit here would be described as a business meeting between the leaders of the two most powerful states in the world, with most of the activity occurring in private in Washington and at such places as Camp David, Md.

A complicating problem has been the Soviet authorities were annoyed at Mr. Carter's unexpected announcement on Dec. 19 that he hoped that Mr. Brezhnev would come to Washington in mid-January, even before Mr. Teng came to the United States on Jan. 28.

In December, White House officials were hoping for three major foreign policy achievements: completion of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, conclusion of the strategic arms accord and the announcement of normalization with China. Only the last occurred.

Carter Sees Endorsement

But on Dec. 19, a few days after the announcement about China and two days before Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was to fly to Geneva to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on remaining strategic arms issues, Mr. Carter said that Mr. Brezhnev had endorsed the new U.S. policy toward China and that "my hope is that President Brezhnev would come before Teng comes to Washington." In fact, Mr. Brezhnev had not approved it, but merely was less hostile than officials had expected.

Soviet officials said later, and U.S. officials confirmed, that no planning for a Brezhnev visit had begun and that Mr. Carter's statement was resented in Moscow as an effort to pressure Mr. Brezhnev into making concessions on strategic arms.

The failure of Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko to conclude the accord in Geneva led to speculation that the Soviet Union did not want to complete the treaty before Mr. Teng's visit to Washington because it did not want to appear to be competing with the Chinese for attention.

Japan-U.S. A-Pact Talks

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP) — Japan and the United States started three days of negotiations today to work out amendments to a new nuclear cooperation accord.

Panel Finds U.S. Schools Still Widely Segregated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — The U.S. Civil Rights Commission said today that nearly half the nation's minority children go to segregated schools and that segregation is most intense outside the South.

The commission criticized Congress and the executive branch for reluctance carrying out the Supreme Court decision on desegregation handed down 25 years ago.

It also said that the Supreme Court seems to be "retreating from its long-exposed commitment to the right of schoolchildren to a desegregated education."

The commission has no enforcement power, but it is required by law to evaluate from time to time the status of school desegregation. Today's report drew its conclusions from a 1976 survey by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of 3,616 of the nation's 16,000 school districts. The data is the latest available, the commission said. The report said the survey shows segregation in many school districts "remains at discouragingly high levels."

Congress Criticized

The commission said that, through recent amendments, Congress has "undermined the ability of the executive and the judicial branches to guarantee the nation's children and young people their constitutional rights."

It has thus acted against widely accepted civil-rights goals and contributed to a lessening of the national will with respect to equal

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SUN TRACKER — Westinghouse Electric Corp. employees put finishing touches on a demonstration heliostat, which will track the sun and aim reflected solar rays to a collecting tower. It will be used in a three-month test by the Department of Energy in New Mexico.

At Puebla, Mexico Catholic Conference

Women at Bishop Meeting Disappointed

By George Vecsey

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Some Roman Catholic women monitoring the conference of Latin American bishops here said that the final document will have little to say about their aspirations and that they are disappointed with it.

At the same time, Protestants have received hints that their successes in proselytizing are worrying the Catholic Church and Jews have been given reason to feel a measure of continued acceptance by the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Representatives of women's, Protestant and Jewish interests have been allowed to observe the conference from within, but their role has not been major since the bishops have not had much time to deal with women's activism or ecumenism.

Women who have monitored the conference say that they have made no progress here. Although women make up more than half the faithful in Roman Catholicism, they are barred by papal doctrine from becoming priests. In many isolated areas in Latin America, they serve

priestly functions and are accepted as religious figures by their congregations. But they have received no sense of recognition here.

"We want women to be treated as more than *tamale* makers," said Sister Noelle Montiel of Mexico, a leader in the Women for Theology meetings that have been held as a separate conference. "There is a strong sense of oppression here. There is a visible absence of women."

Most of the women observing the bishops' conference seem to represent traditional church views and organizations. The lay women who came to Puebla stressed that they were not talking about anything comparable to "women's liberation" in the United States, but about religious participation.

A Mexican woman, Yolanda Lallande, told how after receiving a theology degree from a university she volunteered to help at her local parish. But, she recalled, the parish priest said that what he really needed was someone to go around the houses and collect money.

"One of the great difficulties is that the church does not recognize women as priests," said Amparo Beltran of Bogota, Colombia. "Women must be treated equally. There are no theological reasons, only sociological reasons, why we cannot be priests."

The women held many spirited meetings at their conference, but were left defeated at the end when officials of the bishops' conference conceded that little of the final document would address the aspirations of Latin American women.

None of the bishops here appeared to want to speak out on the issue of women.

The evangelical Protestants got their message clearly at a news conference by Archbishop Marcos McGrath of Panama, who said that ecumenism between Catholics and "classical, traditional Protestant churches" was in good condition. But, he said, things were not as good with the evangelicals, who are Protestants who believe in actively preaching to convert.

"Other churches believe in attacking," Archbishop McGrath said. "They'll go to see a sick person in the hospital and tell him to take off his religious medal, that it is idolatry. In Latin America, that's a good way of asking for trouble. This creates ill-feeling. As soon as churches begin proselytizing, you have difficulties."

The evangelicals have been quite successful in the last decade. Preachers like the Argentine Luis Palau have given sermons in the style of U.S. evangelist Billy Graham all over Latin America, criticizing immoral behavior and calling on individuals to be saved through active worship and living by the words of the Bible.

According to a Protestant official here, there are 20 million to 30 million Protestants in Latin America, still fewer than 10 percent of the

population, but the number is growing steadily.

The only official Jewish observer here has been Paul Warszawski, an Argentine lawyer representing the World Jewish Congress, who says that top-level Catholic officials generally have followed the 1974 Vatican position that Jews are not to be treated as objects of evangelism.

Letters of Support

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 13 (WP) — Open letters of support to bishops in El Salvador and Nicaragua, decrying repression in those Central American countries, were signed by about 35 prelates yesterday at the bishops' conference.

The two bishops involved are at the conference here, but apparently the purpose of the letters was to call attention to the troubles between church and state in their countries since the bishops' document to be made public later today does not cite specific countries.

Referring to four "murdered priests," 10 exiled churchmen, churches broken in to and poor people repressed in San Salvador in the last two years, the letter to Archbishop Oscar Romero complimented him for showing faithfulness to the gospel.

The letter to Bishop Manuel Salazar of Leon, Nicaragua, mentioned the "tyrannies of all types to which your people are subjected."

Soviet Jews Ask U.S. Not to Lift Trade Barriers

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (NYT) — A group of 68 Soviet Jews from eight cities appealed yesterday to the U.S. Congress not to change legislation barring favorable trade terms for Moscow because of its restrictions on emigration.

The appeal, signed by many whose applications to emigrate have been denied for years on various grounds, says existing U.S. legislation "is the only thing which stimulates the Soviets to liberalize their emigration policy."

More than 30,000 Soviet Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union last year, the highest number since 1973, but the statement banded to reporters today says this is still "unsatisfactory."

With a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting expected soon, the Carter administration has told officials in Moscow that it would be prepared to support a relaxation of trade restrictions if Congress initiated such a move later this year.

Early this month, Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., chairman of the Senate Banking subcommittee on International Finance, introduced legislation that would allow the United States to grant tariff concessions and bank credits to the Soviet Union and China, both barred from that status under current law.

Carter Visit Starts Tomorrow

Mexico Wants U.S. Help on Smuggling

By Marlise Simons

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13 (WP) — President Jose Lopez Portillo intends to discuss with President Carter the smuggling of nearly \$1 billion in U.S. goods into Mexico, an issue he called "just as serious or even more serious" than the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States. Mr. Carter is to arrive tomorrow for a 48-hour visit.

The smuggling traffic produces millions of dollars in profits for U.S. merchants and Mexicans think that the U.S. government has little interest in stopping it.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said in a recent interview that the flow of contraband means millions of dollars' worth of losses to Mexico in uncollected import duties and that it seriously hurts Mexican industry, by increasing unemployment. "I'd really like to raise the American consciousness about that," he said.

The Mexican president said he was not blaming the U.S. government. "Just as I cannot stop my undocumented people, there's the illegal trade and it's Mexico's responsibility for letting it pass," he said.

Mexican customs officials want information from their U.S. counterparts to help stem the flow. "We'd like to see an American effort like the one we made to stop Mexican drugs," said Mr. Lopez Portillo. "What we did in drugs has been gigantic, much more than the U.S. itself."

A network of smugglers, not unlike the drug network, operates throughout Mexico. Professionals rent planes to unload their goods on private land strips or they stuff trailers and wagons full of contraband for the trip across the border.

Mexican officials want information about volume, products, points of departure and declared port of entry in Mexico.

Although gun-running and the smuggling of liquor, cigarettes and luxury goods into Mexico is said to be as old as the border itself, and although crackdowns and cleanups have come and gone, Mr. Lopez Portillo's administration appears to be making a determined effort to stop the flow.

As a former minister of finance, Mr. Lopez Portillo is aware of the lost income from contraband goods. Last year he appointed Ignacio Madrazo as customs director. Mr. Madrazo has acquired a reputation for being honest and tough in the customs job. In the last few months he has brought charges against three high-level and six medium-level customs officials.

Mr. Madrazo admits that much of the work has to be done in Mexico. "We need not only more honest but also better qualified people," he said in a recent interview.

Many Mexican businessmen resort to smuggling because of import restrictions designed to protect them from foreign competitors. Mexican import duties are not only high but the bureaucracy may take up to two months to approve an import license. Mexico's technology

is mostly imported from the United States and industry depends widely on U.S. spare parts. Mexican businessmen are often heard to say that, instead of waiting for an import license, they might as well bribe a customs official and get parts directly.

The Mexican administration is trying to speed up the import paperwork in addition to cracking down on customs officials who take bribes.

U.S. Aide Quits In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Feb. 13 (AP) — An employee of the U.S. consulate resigned yesterday, three days after he was attacked by Vietnamese refugees who charged that he made advances to Vietnamese women seeking resettlement in the United States.

A spokesman said that the consulate accepted the resignation of George Lai, 40, a Chinese national employed by the consulate for nearly 15 years.

Mr. Lai, who worked as a refugee coordinator, was cut and bruised when refugees went after him with wooden chairs Friday at the Shamsho transit camp. The man told the police that some of the refugees had grudges about migration to the United States. But the consulate suspended him without pay Saturday after receiving a letter from refugees at the camp accusing Mr. Lai of being arrogant and making advances to Vietnamese women.

As a former minister of finance, Mr. Lopez Portillo is aware of the lost income from contraband goods. Last year he appointed Ignacio Madrazo as customs director. Mr. Madrazo has acquired a reputation for being honest and tough in the customs job. In the last few months he has brought charges against three high-level and six medium-level customs officials.

Mr. Madrazo admits that much of the work has to be done in Mexico. "We need not only more honest but also better qualified people," he said in a recent interview.

Many Mexican businessmen resort to smuggling because of import restrictions designed to protect them from foreign competitors. Mexican import duties are not only high but the bureaucracy may take up to two months to approve an import license. Mexico's technology

Nuclear Curses Sought

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — A UN subcommittee began meeting yesterday to devise ways of preventing radioactive contamination from space, as happened when a falling Soviet satellite sprayed nuclear debris over northern Canada in January of last year. Canada has asked the subcommittee, which is chaired by John Carver of Australia, to help prepare effective standards, safeguards and limitations on the use of nuclear power sources in space.

Singapore Shifts Cabinet

SINGAPORE, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Howe Yoon Shong, former head of Singapore's civil service, was sworn in yesterday as defense minister, succeeding Goh Keng Swee, Dr. Goh, who is also deputy prime minister, took over the education portfolio from Chua Sian Chin, who retains his other post as home affairs minister.



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Films in Paris

Rohmer's 'Perceval' Is Intelligent Epic

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 13 (IHT) — Eric Rohmer, whose new film, "Perceval le Gallois," is at the Gaumont Rive-Gauche, is a former critic, and no practicing French director has a greater sincerity or a higher goal than he. There is distinction to all he has done and when he has failed he has never failed cheaply.

Unlike the majority of his colleagues he has an educated ear and is aware that when movies speak they should have something worth saying. He eschews the customary pattern of idle chatter that makes the screen loud. Who has forgotten the sudden pleasure of listening to the philosophical discussions in his "Ma nuit chez Maud" or the aphoristic discourses in his "Le genou de Claire"? He retold Kleist's "Marquise of O" somewhat sufficiently but very conscientiously, and now he seeks to render the verse and vision of Chrétien de Troyes' Arthurian epic in film form.

In his scenario Rohmer has translated the old French of the original into modern paraphrase. This he has executed with his usual tact, skill and literary discretion so that the legend of the Middle Ages about the Holy Grail and the questing of Perceval recorded by the 12th-century poet retains its noble character and period sense. To stress its remote realm a troubadour chorus, accompanied by ancient instruments, obliges with ballads that have come down the centuries. The setting is ingeniously stylized, the Gothic scene in bright, springlike hues. Pictorially the Rohmer film has Giotto simplicity and effect. Its studied manner eases toward theatrical static, but it is beautifully costumed, mounted and spoken. It has an originality and an intelligence that are very rare.

"Foul Play" (at the Paramount City-Triomphe and the Publicis Saint-Germain in English) is a rambling detective thriller. A sect of aesthetes plots to assassinate the pope — an imaginary pope — who is visiting the United States. The lead is scheduled for the evening he pope is to attend a performance

of "The Mikado" at the San Francisco Opera. San Francisco, according to recent movie reports, is a dangerous place. Only last week — on the screen — evil creatures from outer space were threatening its population and it seems to be a favorite setting for murders.

It is the frantic hurry-scurry to avert the tragedy that is the main concern of this script, a bird-brained divorcee unwittingly obtaining evidence of the dark doings afoot. She is a typical melodrama heroine — amusingly impersonated by Goldie Hawn — who walks into every obvious trap and, when rescued, recounts such strange tales that suspicions of her sanity arise, a situation in which the wife of "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" similarly found herself.

Colin Higgins who wrote the scenario has staged it with an ingratiating light touch, including an hilarious slapstick interlude in which Miss Hawn tosses a dwarf Bible salesman out of her window under the mistaken notion that he is an underworld gunman. The casting denotes sagacious judgment. Miss Hawn emerges as an engaging comedienne. Chevy Chase as her policeman beau, Burgess Meredith as a protective neighbor who lodges a pet snake in his quarters. Dudley Moore as a kinky orchestra conductor, and Rachel Roberts as a sinister secretary of the archbishop's palace fit into the general picture neatly.

Mental Problems Laid To Irish Drinking

DUBLIN, Ireland (UPI) — The Irish drink twice as much as any other European nation and psychiatric problems have reached record proportions, according to a just-published report. Dr. Dermot Walsh, in a paper to a symposium on "Alcoholism: a national problem," said admissions to psychiatric hospitals had risen by 249 percent between 1966 and 1976. "Alcohol consumption in Ireland is not only the highest of any European country," he said, "but it is almost twice as great as that of the country with the next highest increase — the Netherlands."



Fabrice Luchini wields sword in "Perceval le Gallois."

Waverley Root

The Quince: A Sweet And Sour Story

PARIS — The appreciation of taste is, I suspect, an artificial phenomenon acquired by education, like the appreciation of Western music, also an artificial phenomenon acquired by education, so that our ears accept a scale which is out of tune (and do not even perceive it is out of tune).

The infant is born with an uninitiated ear and also with unprejudiced taste buds, which at first transmit to the brain a message about the taste of whatever is being eaten without making any judgment as to its quality. The child learns quickly how to convert the measurable chemical stimuli reaching it from the exterior into an aesthetic estimate of quality — the transfiguration of mathematics into emotion. It discovers what it likes and what it doesn't like as a function of the ecology of which it is a part — the biological ecology (the plants and animals eaten because they occupy the same habitat) and the social ecology (the eating habits of the society in which it lives). This is why it takes so long for an unfamiliar food to be accepted in societies not yet educated to appreciate it.

The subjective and artificial nature of our responses to the stimuli of taste is beautifully betrayed by the quince. Almost all of us today would agree that the quince is too sour to be eaten fresh, and can be tolerated only when cooked with great quantities of sugar, best of all in the form of jelly. The quince, says "The Practical Encyclopedia of Gardening" rather brutally, is "of a peculiar, almost guava-like flavor when cooked (useless otherwise)." Yet in ancient times the quince was eaten as a fresh fruit, and even today is in some countries eaten whole cooked with a minimum of sugar.

Almost all the other venerable fruits (the quince has been cultivated for more than 4,000 years) have gained in favor since antiquity; the quince has moved in the opposite direction — and even since the Middle Ages, when, according to Paul Lacroix in his "France in the Middle Ages," it was "generally cultivated" and "looked upon as the most useful of all fruits." The quince does not seem to have changed during that period: It is our gastronomic education which has changed.

Identity Problem

Many taxonomists were originally reluctant to believe that the quince was a separate fruit. They thought it a kind of pear, and tagged it *Pyrus cydonia*, the Cydonian pear. It looks like a pear. It is often pear-shaped; it is golden yellow, like many pears; and when it is cut open the cross-section resembles that of a pear, but with yellowish flesh which turns a pretty dull-pink when cooked. Since 1870, most pears have been grown on quince root-stock, which holds the height of the pear tree down, making picking easier, and encourages it to bear fruit earlier.

Quinces will not hybridize with apples, and they will not hybridize with pears either, which is one of the principal reasons why it has now been decided that the quince is not a pear. Its scientific name has been changed to *Cydonia vulgaris*, the only species of its private genus, though there are several subspecies and numerous varieties.

The quince is a native at least of Persia and Anatolia, where it still grows wild, and perhaps of an even wider area, extending into the Caucasus and Greece. We hear of its cultivation in Mesopotamia first, and next in Greece, where the ordinary mainland quince was improved by grafting onto its scions brought from Cydonia, on the island of Crete, which produced the finest quinces in the ancient world.

Rome imported Cydonian quinces too, and Pliny remarked that the variety he called the Mulvian was the only one which could be eaten raw, which suggests that the Romans knew fruit no less acid than ours.

The ordinary Roman name for the quince was the Cydonian apple, hence its modern scientific label. It was also called the golden apple, and it has been suggested that it was the golden apple of the Hesperides, but it seems likelier that this was the orange, or even the lemon. For Virgil the quince was "the hairy white apple"; the fruit does sprout some fine hairs and the under sides of the leaves are woolly.

At a slightly later period Athenaeus wrote that Athens was importing from Corinth quinces which were "as delicious in taste as

In ancient times the quince was eaten as a fresh fruit, and even today is in some countries eaten whole cooked with a minimum of sugar.

they are beautiful to the eye." For the Greeks, the quince was a symbol of fertility, dedicated to the Goddess of Love.

Quinces enjoyed a period of popularity along America's eastern coast in Colonial times. The Massachusetts Colony's "Memorandum of March 16, 1629," listing the seeds it wanted sent from England, called for quince seeds, and there are mentions of the quince in Virginia in 1648 and 1669, while they were reported to be growing there abundantly in 1720.

An old New England specialty was quince cheese, preserved fruit solidified by all-day boiling. Especially in New England, the quince was once common in home gardens and was also grown in commercial orchards, but today it has lost favor even there. It is the least grown of all tree fruits in the United States, and it is not likely to make a comeback. It has proved unable to compete with other modern canned and preserved fruits, and no one is likely to expend effort to improve a fruit which is anathema to supermarkets because it demands special handling.

Elsewhere, however, the quince has remained in favor in certain countries because their cuisine contains many fatty foods: the acidity of the quince counteracts greasiness. This is true in Germany and in South Africa, and in the latter the popularity of the quince has been heightened because apples, which grow well on the Cape, do badly in the interior; the quince therefore replaces the apple.

I do not know whether quinces are still eaten raw in Latin America, but they used to be. When they reached other parts of the New World, brought there by the Spanish or the Portuguese or both, they either produced sweeter varieties or they did not discourage the natives, who may be presumed to have had a different gastronomic education. An early explorer in Chile reported large quinces there, which were acid and astringent, but became "sweet and good" if allowed to ripen completely. From Santa Cruz, Mexico, John Russell Bartlett, who may be presumed to have been of an orthodox European gastronomic school, wrote in 1854, in his "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihuahua": "There are two varieties of the quince here, one hard and tart like our own, the other sweet and eatable in its raw state, yet preserving the rich flavor of the former. The Mexicans gathered and ate them like apples but I found them too hard for my digestive organs."

— Waverley Root

Cheaper Crus Bourgeois Can Be Good

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Feb. 13 (IHT) — Crus classes of the Medoc have priced themselves out of reach of all but the most fortunate pocket-books. This does not mean you have to give up drinking Medoc, but you may have to lower your sights to the *crus bourgeois*.

Crus bourgeois tends to sound funny with today's pejorative connotations of the word "bourgeois." After the 1855 classification had created a nobility of the bottle, it was only natural to continue the rankings on through *crus bourgeois*, *crus artisans* and — tugging their forelocks at the bottom of the pile — *crus paysans*.

Since that time there have been various informal and formal rankings of the unclassified growths, now all lumped together for convenience as "bourgeois." Some of these would even bump out a few classified chateaux if the 1855 ranking were ever to be redone from start to finish, but no one dares to take on this wasp's nest.

The Syndicat des Crus Bourgeois et Bourgeois Supérieurs du Medoc was founded in 1920. In 1932 this group issued a ranking of 443 chateaux; six *crus bourgeois exceptionnels*, 100 *crus bourgeois supérieurs* and 250 *crus bourgeois*, all in the Haut-Medoc, as well as another 87 *crus bourgeois* in the Medoc (formerly called Bas-Medoc).

New Syndicate

But the Depression and World War II made short work of this ranking. By 1943 only 290 of these chateaux were still in existence. Furthermore, the top six often abbreviated their title to *crus exceptionnels*, which, without the word "bourgeois" could be mistaken to mean even better than a *premier cru*. After the war the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine refused to recognize what was left of the 1932 ranking.

The syndicate was created anew in 1962 with 110 members from the Haut-Medoc and Medoc, ranking 18 as *grands bourgeois exceptionnels*, 44 as *grands bourgeois* and 38 as *bourgeois*. But this voluntary association did not include outstanding chateaux such as Chasse-Spleen and La Couronne.

Today the syndicate includes 122 members and certain criteria have made it a useful reference: (1) minimal size (7.5 hectares); (2) the wine must be produced by the owner (no wine from a cooperative is eligible); (3) the wine must pass a tasting commission appointed by the syndicate.

But the membership remains incomplete and a few have resigned so that some of the best are missing: Chateaux Angludet, La

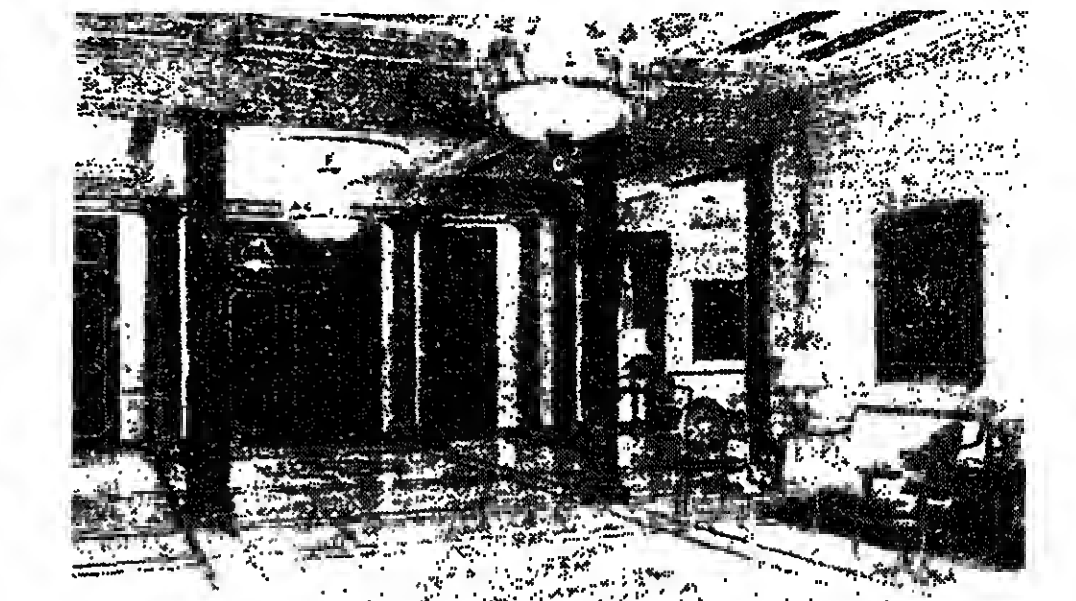
Couronne, Gloria, Lanessan, de Pez, Siran and La Tour-de-Mons. These also tend to be the most expensive "bourgeois" crus.

Out of the current unclear and incomplete listing, 14 reliable *grands bourgeois* have handed together to make themselves better known to a confused public that scarcely knows where to start looking for a decent Medoc at a reasonable price (about 20 francs, ex-chateau). They have seeded themselves liberally in Paris wine shops and restaurants, but it is also possible to order them directly:

Chateau Brillette, Moulis-en-Medoc, 33480 Castelnau-de-Medoc. Tel: (56) 30.22.09.

'Hamlet' at Elsinore

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The first live production of "Hamlet" at Elsinore in 25 years will be given this summer, according to Toby Robertson, artistic director of London's Prospect Theatre Company. The Shakespearean tragedy will be performed in the 2,000-capacity courtyard of Elsinore's imposing Kronborg Castle Aug. 31-Sept. 5.



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Iran: the Larger Stage

Iran must still discover just how Ayatollah Khomeini will pull his rampaging followers together and what the resulting government will do. But already the Ayatollah has made his mark on the larger stage, where diplomats form the chorus line.

The Soviet Union was prompt to recognize the new regime — even before it was organized. And the United States, as President Carter asserted, made early overtures to it. The Soviet Union has even more immediate concerns in Iran than the United States — a long common frontier, a history of conflict, an acute need for natural gas in the Soviet republics bordering Iran. And, of course, Moscow is seeking to capitalize on (while Washington seeks to minimize) the differences between the ayatollah's rule and the United States. In a way, the race between the United States and the Soviet Union to get closer to Khomeini recalls a similar contest when the Israeli republic was proclaimed 30-odd years ago.

All this is world politics on a superpower level, and involves much of Iran's area of the earth. But perhaps more specific, in emphasizing the significance of the new Islamic Republic, is the fact that Pakistan beat out the superpowers in recognizing that Republic. For Pakistan has many of the problems Iran must face, as well as much of the Islamic drive that the Ayatollah called from the Iranians.

Pakistan was essentially an Islamic creation, a splitting away of part of the Indian subcontinent on the basis of religion. And Pakistan has had cycles of democratic and military rule which have left a legacy of bitter internal feuds. Khomeini has called for punishment of those who worked under the shah. The Pakistanis have tried and condemned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Will Iran repeat this experience in dealing with its own defeated?

Then there are the questions of the neighbors of Iran and Pakistan — especially Afghanistan, where a Marxist rule is being challenged by tribal and Islamic dissenters. Pathans whose influence is strong in Pakistan. And there are other movements within Pakistan and Iran, nationalist pressures from Baluchis and Kurds, which have important similarities.

So while Iran's oil promises (or threatens) to carry the most significant global implications of the revolution to its former customers, and the old competition with Russia that the United States inherited from Britain may seem the greatest strategic element in the situation, Iran and Pakistan have ties and potential items of conflict that may provide the plot for the first performance of the new Iran on the larger stage. Certainly the audience cannot afford to overlook this aspect of the Khomeini revolution.

The Ministry of Virtue

The good news is that people in Congress and the executive branch have, over the past several years, got rid of the defective notion that conflict-of-interest is something a person might be afflicted with on the way into government, but not on the way out. For it used to be that almost no mind was paid to what a person did by way of exploiting his government connection once he had gone on to the private afterlife, just as long as he had been more or less stripped of relevant assets — and dignity and privacy — before taking federal office. Now that is different. A great deal of attention is paid to the manner in which people depart government service and how they behave once gone. And that brings us to the bad news. As seems to be the American way in these matters, the nation has evidently once again overdone it, crafting a statute governing the postgovernmental life of officials that is punitive and misguided to a degree almost bound to cause an exodus of decent and valuable people from office.

We are not using the word "punitive" metaphorically here. Three punishable crimes are established in the statute (the Ethics in Government Act of 1978) whose labyrinthine terms are only now beginning to become clear to the wide variety of individuals who will come under its jurisdiction. Roughly, these involve: 1) a strengthening of the terms of a lifetime ban (already in effect) against almost any U.S. employee's representing outside interests in cases before government concerning matters with which he had had a substantial personal connection while in office; 2) a sort of yearlong limbo for top-level executive-branch officials and military officers who will be barred from having any professional dealings with their former agencies or place of work for the first 12 months after they have left office; and 3) a provision that these same top officials may not, for two years after leaving office, "aid, assist, counsel, advise or assist in representing" anyone before the government on a matter for which he had responsibility, even indirectly.

This last one is the big potential troublemaker. It does not just require that a person avoid fishy or even remotely questionable contact with government himself after leaving office. Practically speaking, for many people this could also cut off for two years the opportunity to work for almost anyone who had almost anything to do with their former employer. Hale Champion, the undersecretary of HEW, observed the other day that this would pretty much cut him off from any reasonable employment opportunities when he leaves office, and the same is probably true for countless others — especially scientists, educators and technicians.

The big furor in government about this now concerns the fact that unless individuals have left office by July 1 of this year, they will come under the new act's terms. So there is considerable heaving and hoing about what to do to tame the trouble. Naturally, by the way of making the thing "reasonable" — this is always what happens — the legislators put in certain explanations and refinements and exceptions which, as always, only have made matters more complicated. What is it exactly that thou shalt not do, if thou happens to be an affected GS-17? No one can be entirely sure. An Office of Government Ethics (Orwell would surely have called it the Ministry of Virtue) has been established to sort matters out. Presumably in the regulations it is scheduled to issue, the ethics office can in some measure modify the harshness of the law. But felonies — two years and \$10,000 — are felonies. And bad law is bad law. We think the administration and Congress should start urging a rational and generous interpretation of the "regs" on this law as an immediate step — and that Congress, with administration support, should start cranking out some amendments to undo the overreactive and underintelligent aspects of the law itself — and fast.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Tito Is the Last One Left

The death of Edvard Kardelj deprives Yugoslavia of the last great leader. Tito, excepted, of the Yugoslav people's successful struggle against Hitler. It means also that the Yugoslavs must now look to another generation for their leadership. In a country where a king dies without a heir there must always be a presumption of chaos — chaos which can be exploited from without, and in Yugoslavia's case by the Soviet Union. In practice, however, it seems likely that the Soviet Union will not try very hard to fetch Yugoslavia back into the Cominform fold which Tito and Kardelj left with fanfare in 1948.

For one thing, the Soviet government, mindful of Vietnam, mindful of the Soviet people's own partisan achievements in World War II, and mindful above all of Tito's in the same war, would hesitate to make fools of the Red Army by taking on the Yugoslavs.

For another thing — and in spite of the Soviet Union's increased need (now that there is a major and expensive Soviet fleet) to acquire a base in the Adriatic — the conservative Kremlin leaders are loath to acquire a satellite whose people have been trained by Tito and Kardelj to seek the withering away of the State. This is the last development that the Kremlin wants.

— From the Guardian (London).

Big Blow to the West

The victory of the Shah's enemies is a tremendous blow to the influence and prestige of the West in Iran, and indeed throughout the Middle East. Our hope is that when the shouting and rioting have died down, the new rulers of Iran will look at their situation with coolness, detachment and realism.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago February 14, 1904

NEW YORK — The experience in Baltimore with the skyscrapers during the recent conflagration was most unsatisfactory. They acted as might chimneys, which poured forth brands and incandescent cinders over the surrounding territory and hurled blazing chunks of wood and furniture in a fiery rain upon buildings many blocks distant. It is probable that there will be no more skyscrapers in Baltimore's business district, now that the citizens understand just how much faith they can put in fireproof construction, and they may possibly be prohibited by law.

Fifty Years Ago February 14, 1929

WASHINGTON — The cruiser Bill with the controversial time clause to which the President objected was signed by Mr. Coolidge this morning. The measure provides for construction of fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers and one airplane carrier, five of which must be started not later than July 1 of this year and the remainder laid down before 1931. The President is anxious to keep within the present Budget if possible in fixing an appropriation. The total cost might be \$274 million. Opponents of the bill plan a bitter fight against the appropriation measure.



The U.S.: 'A Crippled Giant?'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — It was first-term Republican senators fresh from taking their oath of office who, over breakfast at the White House last week, dared tell President Carter that the emperor has no clothes.

President Carter had opened the session by informing the nine new senators (two other freshman Republicans were absent) that U.S. prestige was high and climbing all over the world, threatened only by possible Senate rejection of SALT. That view is shared almost nowhere outside the White House and the seventh floor of the State Department. What makes it so worrisome is that Carter truly believes the American eagle is as splendidly garbed as ever, both in fact and in the eyes of the world.

Even in the post-imperial phase of the presidency, nobody — including Republican leaders — usually talks back to the nation's chief executive. But two of the freshman senators — Colorado's Bill Armstrong and Maine's William Cohen — violated protocol by saying what they and most of Washington think. The United States is in deepening trouble around the world. It is viewed as a paper tiger by most of its friends and adversaries alike.

Unusual Candor

Although the president appeared startled by this unaccustomed candor, it would be naive to suppose the encounter changed Carter's world view. But it surely dented illusions that techniques used to ratify the Panama Canal treaties would work for the new strategic arms control treaty. The breakfast exchange carried clear warning that the new post cannot be sold with generalities and that the moderate Republicans cannot be taken for granted.

In his warm-up to the new Republicans, Carter was loquacious, short on specifics. He declared the United States is most highly regarded within the family of nations. "You would think we had never had it so good," said one senator later. The only menace to this utopia depicted by the president was possible Senate rejection of the SALT-2 treaty, an agreement he said is urgently desired by our allies and the U.S. Military.

In the ensuing question period, Armstrong related the tale of the rose-colored vision. The Colorado senator contended that the United States had declined so badly that it would lose a war at sea today and that NATO forces are badly outnumbered by the Warsaw Pact.

That was not a surprising statement by Armstrong, considering his record in the House as a hard-nosed conservative. Less expected was an equally tough riposte from Cohen, considered a liberal in the House and a parish in the Republican cloakroom for being a leader of impeachment proceedings against Richard Nixon.

Vice President Mondale has urged the freshmen Republicans that morning to broaden themselves by world travel. He had done just that, said Cohen, with visits to five Asian countries since the election. He found they regarded the United States as "a crippled giant," paralyzed into inaction and declining militarily.

The Maine senator next pointed to Carter's claim in his State of the Union address that one Poseidon submarine "carries enough warheads to destroy every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union." While ballyhooed by administration officials as proof of Carter's tough-mindedness, his belittled talk was in fact a replay of the old MAD (mutually assured destruction) theory red by the arms-control lobby.

Accordingly, Cohen challenged Carter about what he would do if a

Soviet attack destroyed U.S. ground missiles. Would he push the button seeding submarine-launched missiles against Moscow and Leningrad, knowing that would doom New York and Chicago? Although this question is frequently asked by SALT critics, the president seemed agitated — as though hearing it for the first time.

Carter responded that SALT-2 would reduce the possibility of this horrible dilemma being imposed on an American president by limiting Soviet missiles. No, Cohen corrected him. If it would limit only deployment of missiles — not their production. The president accepted the correction, but he did not retreat from his point.

This was the Billy Cohen antipathetically listed in the White House headcount as "leaning" pro-SALT after his election. Surprising such colleagues as Bill Armstrong by asking and getting a seat on the Armed Services Committee, he has started to educate himself on SALT. His vote cannot be won by generalized appeals to save Carter and the nation's prestige.

Carter's fervent efforts for acceptance on blind faith that the emperor really does have his clothes on will never persuade enough senators to approve SALT. None of the nine Republican freshmen is quite so blind. What worries them is that the president may not open his own eyes.

Letters

'Happy Ending'

After Germany, French and Belgian TV are now beginning to show "Holocaust."

As a Resistance fighter and a former prisoner in Auschwitz (No. 179863) I would like to emphasize that Holocaust, perhaps useful in reminding the Germans, old and young, remains fiction with obvious weaknesses.

Plain documentaries, like "Nuit et Brouillard" (Alain Resnais) or "Au Nom du Führer" (Belgian author Lydia Chagoll) among others are more relevant, in my opinion.

One should remember that "Holocaust" was released in the United States on the eve of the 30th Anniversary of the State of Israel, and keeps silence about the genocide of Jews and gypsies. Its "happy ending" shows the education and drilling of Auschwitz orphans, for the purpose of founding a new settlers' state to the detriment of the Palestinian people.

RENE RAINDORF.

'Fraud' Challenged

In the space available I am required to be assertive, so here goes: "Columnist Buckley Faces Fraud Charges/Agrees to Return Stock, Cash to Shareholders." William Buckley Jr. and 10 other defendants were accused yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission of defrauding the shareholders of a publicly owned corporation controlled by Mr. Buckley (NHT, Feb. 9).

1) I do not "face fraud charges" or any other charges. 2) There is no cash involved. 3) The stock in question is not "returned." It is personally owned stock in settlement of a civil suit in which there was technical exposure. 4) The Starr Broadcasting Group was not "controlled" by me during the period of the transaction. The partnership of which I was a member offered to Starr a deal which the disinterested directors pondered over a period of nine months at four separate meetings at none of which I was present. During the interval I had no professional or social contact with any of them. 5) The writer of the story should attempt to distinguish between "fraud" as it is generally understood, and fraud as it is frequently used by the SEC in civil complaints. No more is charged of me, in invoking rule 10 (B) 5, than is charged against my co-defendant, a distinguished black president of a Catholic college in New Orleans who was also a director of Starr, but did not attend the meetings in question. The charge is leveled because the company issued a proxy statement in 1975 which was misleading in respect of the transaction referred to. Did I read that document? No. Who was it prepared by? Company counsel. What happened when it was re-

vised to me by special counsel that it was misleading? I convened the board, and asked the directors whether they wished under the circumstances to reaffirm the transaction, inadequately described by the proxy. They voted yes unanimously. Under my direction, as chairman of the board, the revised documents were filed with the SEC, which is how they learned about the inaccuracy in the first place. To imply under the circumstances that I committed "fraud" is, in the language of the SEC, something less than the full disclosure your writer should have felt he owed to his readers.

Thank you for your courtesy, W. F. BUCKLEY JR.

London.

Following is the reply to Mr. Buckley's letter by the writer of The Washington Post story:

Distortions Seen

Mr. Buckley's letter contains serious distortions of the SEC complaint against him, as reported in The Washington Post and The International Herald Tribune. Taking Mr. Buckley's numbered points in order:

1. Mr. Buckley was charged under two civil anti-fraud statutes of the U.S. securities laws. In the complaint, the SEC told the U.S. District Court in Washington that Mr. Buckley and other defendants "misrepresented, concealed and manipulated as hereinbefore prayed for, are about to engage in acts, practices and a course of business which constitutes violations" of those anti-fraud sections of the securities laws. The court replied by enjoining Mr. Buckley from "employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud." He was also enjoined from "obtaining money or property by means of untrue statement."

2. Included in the SEC documents was a letter from Mr. Buckley to Barton S. Saeber, the SEC attorney who brought the case, dated Feb. 2, 1979. Mr. Buckley, in the letter, describes how he paid some \$139,000 to various people as part of the settlement negotiated by his attorney. Within 90 days of the settlement, moreover, Mr. Buckley must "disgorge" about \$1.2 million more. This amount will probably be in stock, but some of it also could be in cash.

3. Page 5 of the settlement says: "Buckley, having represented that he returned 9,407 shares of common stock to the Starr Broadcasting Group on or about Jan. 29, 1976, shall return 29,000 shares of common stock... which he holds but which were never paid for by Michael and Peter Starr." The next paragraph of the settlement says that Mr. Buckley must give up 39,000 shares of his Starr Broadcasting stock, which eventually will be converted to cash. The cash will be paid to the stockholders.

William Pfaff From Paris:

Malraux had asked him in 1969 why writers should want to belong to the academy. Green replied that it was beyond him. "No doubt you'd have to be French to understand."

PARIS — The most celebrated American in Paris is not Henry James, Green, playwright, above all diarist, member of the French Academy (the only foreigner ever elected), graduate of the University of Virginia, former private in the U.S. Army, polyglot man of letters, chronicler of 50 years of Paris literary life and history, and of the impingement of an American sensibility upon France.

He is an old man now, 79, but his books continue to appear. The latest volume of his journal, covering 1972-1976, now has been followed by a selection from all journals, from 1928 forward, with illustrations which Green has chosen himself (*Dans la gaine du temps*, Plon). He is evidence not only of a peculiar tie between the United States and France but also of the closeness of our own history upon us.

Western Front

His situation in France is the direct result of the American Civil War. His parents were from the defeated Confederacy. Their links were with Georgia and Virginia. Green is kin to the Beauregard who fired the first cannon shot at Fort Sumter in April, 1861. The Stars and Bars hung always on the wall of his mother's bedroom, "not as a provocation but as a presence of the lost homeland."

He was born in Paris and went to school here. When he was 17 he joined the American Field Service to drive ambulances in Italy and on the western front. In 1920 he went to Charlottesville ("Mr. Jefferson's university") where he studied English literature and wrote, in English, his first published story. Although several of his novels and plays are set in the American South, he was to write only one book in English, "Memories of the United States," when he was in the United States during the Second World War.

A number of his novels have been translated and one, "The

Closed Garden" ("Adrienne Mesurat" in French) was a Book of the Month in 1930. He also shared the English Bookman prize that year with Virginia Woolf. But the current American "Books in Print" lists only three of his works in English, all facsimile editions aimed at the college French Studies market. His kind of intense and even claustrophobic psychological novels are not, perhaps, much in vogue, nor his equally intense preoccupation with guilt, evil, and with God.

Green was born a Protestant, baptizing a Southerner, but became a Catholic when he was 16. Thirteen years later, in 1929, he gave up the practice of religion, to be reconciled with the church again a decade or so later. The religious drama was intimately linked to a sexual drama, and he was once bitterly to say, "I hate the sexual instinct." The problem was simply that he was both puritan and homosexual. In 1931 he asked a priest friend what the devil was like. The priest replied, "he's a handsome boy" ("c'est un beau garçon").

Green's journals seem certain to be an absorbing and sensitive record of a half-century or more of Paris life but also because of their expression of a personality. He is one of the great diarists, knowing everyone, meticulously observant, psychologically complex, candid. As a political record, on the other hand, they are negligible.

16th Arrondissement

In this respect, what they actually document is that Green must finally disbelieve anything authoritatively reported over a Paste dinner table. An example from February, 1934: Green recounts (disbelievingly, it should be said) that a well-informed friend says that "the government plans to encourage a revolutionary uprising, and then, the moment it comes, will quit Paris for Bordeaux."

Paris will be handed over to the Communists and the parties of the right who will make it a battlefield. It will be civil war, with airplanes playing a major role. The Communists probably will win but then will in turn be crushed by the government. But only seemingly crushed — since the government returning from Bordeaux to save France will actually carry out a hardly different extreme-leftist program. There is the authentic voice of the 16th arrondissement.

He always kept his American passport. They had to make him an honorary citizen of France to elect him to the academy in 1971. (Malraux had asked him in 1969 why writers should want to belong to the academy. Green replied that it was beyond him. "No doubt you'd have to be French to understand.") But of course his links with the American of the present-day are tenuous. He derives from a Protestant puritanism which is largely secularized in the United States (if force undisciplined, but directed outside religion) and a Southern gentility which inevitably has faded regionalism has faded in the United States under the influence of television, mobility and prosperity.

For contemporary Americans Green must be a somewhat troubling figure, not immediately recognizable yet reminding us of a certain America we are just able to remember and had thought lost, but which we discover survives in exile. He is in a direct line of literary descent from Hawthorne (despite his Southern origin). That line has died out at home. Possibly this is the reason for his importance to the French.

Even though he is outwardly and unmistakably a French writer, there still is something foreign, exotic, about him. He was a part in the old love affair of the French for the United States, which, after all, has gone on for 200 years. There is a permanent fascination for pessimistic France in our puritanism allied with optimism. The French claim to possess *mesure* — balance, an ultimate good sense. There is something *démure*, extravagant, about Americans — and in the intensity of this transplanted Southerner who has read the Bible daily since his infancy. He once, characteristically, wrote in the introduction to one of his books, "No doubt there is evil in this book, but it could not exist without evil."

JOHN F. BERRY.
Washington.

Output Rises 1.6% in U.K. In December

Banks Raise Base Rate One Point to 13.5%

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — U.K. industrial production rose 1.6 percent in December following a 0.6-percent increase in November and was up 4.7 percent from a year earlier, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The all industries index, seasonally adjusted and based on 1975 equals 100, stood at 111.3 in December compared with a revised 109.6 in November and 108.9 in October and 106.3 in December, 1977.

The manufacturing index rose 1.1 percent in December compared with November's 0.4-percent increase and was up 0.9 percent from a year earlier, matching November's gain on the year.

Meanwhile, in a move that had been expected for some time, Britain's major clearing banks raised their base lending rates one percentage point to 13.5 percent, effective tomorrow. However, the increase was smaller than expected, indicating the banks may feel that interest rates have peaked.

The rise was first announced by Barclays soon after the markets opened and followed in rapid order by National Westminster, Lloyds and Midland. The base rate is what banks use to calculate their ending charges. For instance, the prime rate is generally one-point above the base rate.

In response to higher market rates, the Bank of England last week had raised its minimum-lending rate to 14 from 12.5 percent, a move that at that time was seen to be insufficient to reflect the rising cost of money. Barclays today said that the market rates appeared to have peaked and eased slightly. Following the MLR rise, the bank's senior general manager, Tony Vine said, "We have decided to increase base rates by only 1 percent in the hope that rates generally have peaked."

On the London Stock Exchange, his thinking buoyed market sentiment and prices of shares as well as Treasury bonds were marked up. However, National Westminster said its decision to hold the rate increase to one-point "was influenced by the financial problems many of our industrial customers are having to bear as a result of the extreme weather conditions and industrial disputes."

Japan Dollar Loans Down Due to Drop in Margins

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — The volume of dollar-syndicated loans supplied by Japanese banks to overseas borrowers is beginning to decline due to narrowing margins and the Finance Ministry's opposition to all-Japanese syndicates, one of the officials said today.

The current margin on two-year three-year dollar-denominated syndicates of deposits (representing the cost of dollars to Japanese banks) is 1/2 percent — comprising spread of 1/4 percent over London interbank offered rate (Libor) and percent brokerage — but margins on dollar syndicated loans are now out 1/4 or 1/2 percent in some cases, they said. Japanese banks there make little profit from their syndicated loans, the officials said.

The Finance Ministry has suggested that the banks seek international participation in their syndicated loans, especially in cases where their terms are liable to give rise to charges of interest rate dumping, they said.

Banking sources said Japanese dollar-syndicated loans during the January-March period will total out \$3 billion, on a commitment basis, compared with an estimated \$4 billion of more than \$4 billion

in the October-December quarter last year.

Another reason for a decline in the supply of Japanese syndicated loans has been the rising risk in lending to politically unstable countries like Iran, or countries like Mexico and Brazil, to which Japanese banks have already lent large amounts of money, the officials said. They added, however, that a commercial loan being negotiated by Japanese banks with the Bank of China is considered a separate category because it will finance a private trade agreement between Japan and China.

This \$2-billion loan to Peking, on which several Japanese banks are working, reportedly will carry two different margins over Libor, banking sources said. The proposal, to be presented to a Bank of China delegation in Tokyo next week, will probably consist of \$1 billion at 1/2 percent over Libor and \$1 billion at 3/4 percent over Libor, they said.

The loan, to partly finance a \$20-billion, eight-year private trade agreement concluded between Japan and China a year ago, will be for between five and 10 years, they said.

Rise in Lending Seen

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — A "substantial" increase in new international lending appears likely this year, Roger Kubarych, assistant vice president of international research of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said today.

Speaking at a panel sponsored by the Conference Board, Mr. Kubarych said it is unclear if that European growth "can be accommodated on the same kinds of lending terms that have become common in recent months." Credit demands of numerous countries are "likely to intensify," partly because of oil price increases. "But new supplies of funds may be less forthcoming than in the past year or so," he added.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

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Economic News Analysis

Iran Oil Shortfall and the U.S. Economy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Despite the apparent victory by backers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the political turmoil in Iran may be far from over, raising the threat of continuing world oil shortages and damage to the U.S. economy.

In Detroit, Exxon chairman Clifton Garvin Jr. said today the company will probably continue its first-quarter, 10-percent cutback in crude oil deliveries through the second quarter. He said he also did not see any evidence that production in Iran will resume soon, adding that even if a decision is made to return to near-normal production, it will take four to five months for Iran to attain it.

For one thing, U.S. experts do not necessarily regard the Ayatollah's victory as final and expect it to be challenged by rival factions among his supporters. The most dangerous of these could be Iran's Communist Party, the Tudeh, which is particularly strong in the oil fields and has already resisted some Khomeini policies, such as raising oil production to cover domestic needs.

Moreover, a resumption of significant oil production will take major political and technical efforts that may be impossible soon. Even the most optimistic U.S. analysts expect several more months without any Iranian oil, followed by a gradual resumption of exports at up to half the former rate. Others fear that little or no oil may be flowing from Iran before the first quarter of 1980. U.S. fuel shortages, and some mandatory energy-conservation measures, are considered likely in either case.

The severity of the damage to Western economies could depend on the continued willingness of Saudi Arabia and some other producers to keep pumping the extra volumes of oil that have partly offset the losses from Iran. But U.S. officials are not sure how much longer the Saudis will be willing to produce

the additional oil, even at a premium price. Some analysts believe a recent change in Saudi production schedules means a cutback is in the offing.

Officials here also are concerned that the upheaval in Iran could bring new downward pressure on the dollar, even though Japan and West Germany are more dependent on Iranian oil than is the United States. Undoubtedly, Mr. Carter's optimistic assessment at his news conference yesterday was designed to avoid unduly alarming the foreign-exchange markets, as well as U.S. consumers.

In Iran itself, future calm or turmoil may depend upon the political skills of Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister installed by Ayatollah Khomeini. U.S. officials are pleased with the choice of Mr. Bazargan. Though he is a Muslim traditionalist and highly nationalistic, the view him as a pragmatist willing to be flexible.

But some U.S. analysts fear Mr. Bazargan could be "eaten up" by competing demands from diverse elements among the revolution's supporters, ranging from devout Muslim religiousists on the right to the Communist Party on the left. To revive Iran's crippled economy, he will probably have to seek Western money and technical aid for possibly damaged oil-production equipment — over the opposition of factions that are virulently anti-Western.

These difficulties, U.S. analysts reason, will make Mr. Bazargan move slowly and cautiously in establishing the new Islamic republic, hindering relations with Washington and resuming oil production. In any case, Energy Department planners are assuming that the Ayatollah and Mr. Bazargan will favor only a limited return to production and that Iran eventually will export no more than 2.5 MBD, or half the oil rate.

Despite Mr. Carter's reassurances yesterday that the country is "in no immediate danger" from this loss, federal energy planners are assuming that, unless Iranian production resumes quickly, shortages of gasoline will show up this summer, and some mandatory fuel controls will be needed.

Growth Policy Jeopardized

Even if Mr. Bazargan could somehow consolidate political control quickly and promote an early restoring of oil production, there is a danger that the Saudis and other oil producers might reduce their production, thus leaving the West with much the same net loss of fuel that currently prevails. The U.S. situation could grow much worse, moreover, if allies in Europe and Japan, who are hit much harder, invoke special international oil-sharing agreements.

Although there is no "sense of panic" in Washington about the effects of the Iranian crisis on the U.S. economy, one official says, there is a recognition that a continuation of the oil cutoff lasting more than a few months could jeopardize the administration's forecast of declining inflation and slower economic growth without a recession. The slow-growth strategy assumed that the economy would not be hit by any major "shocks" this year, yet that is exactly what the still-incomplete Islamic revolution in Iran could supply.

The big question is whether a slowdown in consumer spending — brought on by oil-price-induced inflation and shortages — would be so severe as to throw the economy into recession. In the opinion of one senior government forecaster, odds are even that the Iran crisis could "trigger a recession," but another respected economist argues that the U.S. economy is "going like gangbusters" and is quite capable of taking the oil shock without slipping into recession.

Mead's Allegations Trigger Investigation of Oxy

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT) — The five-month battle successfully waged by Mead to fend off an attempted acquisition by Occidental Petroleum has brought to light information that has touched off federal and state investigations of the business practices of Occidental and its chief executive officer, Armand Hammer.

The investigations have exposed the company to millions of dollars in potential liability that could result from environmental fines and shareholder lawsuits.

Occidental, stung by the revelations about its business practices and what Mr. Hammer called the

"ferocity" of the counterattack by Mead, an Ohio-based forest-products company, abandoned its \$980-million bid last December.

According to individuals close to the takeover struggle, the bid was dropped after investigators began to look into 30-year-old Mr. Hammer's art business. One of the allegations that surfaced — an allegation that has been flatly denied by Mr. Hammer — is that he made an improper payment of \$100,000 to Yekaterina Fursetva, then the Soviet Union's Minister of Culture, to facilitate an art exchange in connection with his private art business.

Major Revelations

Although government investigators have dismissed many of the allegations raised by Mead, some of the charges are under active investigation.

Most of the information generated in the case is still under seal in federal court or under wraps at the SEC. However, a review of public and private company reports and interviews with corporate lawyers, present and past Occidental directors and executives and state and federal government officials, indicate:

• Serious questions about the independence of Occidental's board of directors have been raised by the admission under oath by at least four former directors that they had signed undated letters of resignation at Mr. Hammer's request. Occidental lawyers have now acknowledged that 3 to 10 former directors signed such letters, including one former non-management director, a fact that has not been disclosed to the company's shareholders in official filings.

• A business associate of Mr. Hammer's has alleged to the SEC that Mr. Hammer once made an improper payment to a Soviet official. Mr. Hammer denies any such

payment was made. The associate has also told the SEC that Hammer, once said he had the entire Occidental board of directors in his pocket.

• The SEC is investigating allegations that Occidental engaged in accounting practices that minimize losses and exaggerate profits, that it did not disclose to shareholders the true risks associated with various business ventures as required by securities laws and that it belatedly acknowledged losses cutting into the company's narrow profit margin.

• Occidental's special report on illegal and questionable overseas payments, published last April as part of a court-ordered settlement with the SEC, may not have been complete, according to material subsequently supplied to the SEC. An Occidental employee discharged by the company asserts in a private lawsuit that Occidental made improper payments in Venezuela, Trinidad, Peru and other countries not mentioned in the report and says that Mr. Hammer and other high Occidental executives used the document "to shift the blame or responsibilities for payments to employees."

• Occidental's Permian Corp. has disclosed that it is being audited by the Energy Department for overcharges on crude oil transactions. The department has also referred the company to the Justice Department for possible criminal investigation for its role in an alleged overpricing scheme.

• Occidental's largest potential liability involves the possible penalties and cleanup costs associated with chemical dumping and other environmental difficulties encountered by some of its subsidiaries. Hooker Chemical faces claims totaling nearly \$2 billion as a result of chemical dumping in New York state. Although Occidental acquired the company in 1968, many

years after the dumping had stopped, one government official said the key question is when Occidental realized what Hooker had done and whether it took the proper precautions. Also, California officials recently received documents from a fertilizer plant operated by an Occidental subsidiary in Lathrop indicating that it has been exceeding its water-discharge permit standards since 1974. No mention of the environmental problems at the Lathrop facilities was made in the company's August prospectus filed with the SEC.

Ford Family Clashes Over Co. Board Seat

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ) — Benson Ford Jr. seems finally to have won some attention from his powerful uncles in his campaign for a seat on the board of Ford Motor Co.

It has been learned that Henry Ford 2d, board chairman of the No. 2 U.S. automaker, and his brother William Clay Ford, a top official in the company, have asked for a meeting with their nephew.

Last month, Benson Jr., 29, asked to be named to the board to succeed his father, who was a company director and a vice president when he died last July. He has also filed a legal action to allow him to contest his father's will, based on concern that it does not clearly provide for him to receive control of his father's Ford Motor shares.

The late Benson Sr. owned 1,830,639 shares, the second largest block of family-held class-B shares, which together control about 40 percent of the Ford voting stock. His holdings were second only to those of William Clay Ford.

The request for a meeting came on the heels of disclosures last week that Benson Jr. met with New York attorney Roy Cohn and discussed the possibility of Benson Jr.'s support of dissident Ford shareholders in the much-publicized legal fight against Henry Ford, claiming a wide range of improprieties, including the misuse of Ford Motor assets.

The news that Benson Jr. may cooperate with Mr. Cohn could signal a rift in one of the country's leading industrial families. The publicity that the legal fight could receive from Benson Jr.'s support is something Henry Ford may want to head off.

A date for the meeting between the family members has not been scheduled, a source said, nor is it clear what will be discussed, but he noted that Benson Jr. intends to seek an agreement from his uncles, or as a result of contesting his father's will, that assures him an influential role in the affairs of the company.

Prices Rise Broadly on Wall Street

Oil and Gas Shares Gain in Active Trade

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices scored their best gains today in two weeks in moderate trading as uncertainty over control of Iran ended.

A drop in the price of gold aided sentiment, as did an early advance by the dollar. But both the stock market and the dollar eased after Energy Secretary James Schlesinger reiterated that shortages caused by the Iranian oil cutoff could be worse by June than during the 1973/74 oil embargo if production is not resumed.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 5.37 to 830.31 with advancing issues outnumbering declines 1,044 to 424. Volume rose to 28.52 million shares from 20.61 million yesterday.

Companies that could benefit from higher fuel prices and increased energy exploration continued to gain. Pittston topped the active list, tacking on 1/4 to 21 1/2. A block of 254,100 shares traded at 21 1/2. Texaco picked up 1/4 to 24 1/2 and Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 60 1/4, both in active trading. Exxon gained 1/4 to 50 1/2. Superior Oil five to 33 1/2 and Halliburton 1 1/4 to 62 1/2. Lintco added 1/4 to 20 1/2. The U.S. Navy may buy two Litton destroyers which Iran indicated recently it would not buy.

Tymshare jumped 2 1/2 to 38. It said a large company in the last two weeks expressed interest in acquiring it. Unisource added 1 1/4 to 21 and more than doubling its quarterly dividend and saying it expects to report a nearly 50-percent rise in fiscal fourth quarter profits.

International Paper increased the quarterly dividend and gained 1/4 to 41 1/2.

Gold was weak. Rosario resources lost 1 1/4 to 19 1/2. Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also higher with the index up 1.11 to 161.82.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat was off 1/4 cent to 1 1/2; corn off 1/4 to 1 1/4; oats off 1/4 to 1 1/4; and soybeans off 1/4 to 1 1/4. A mild short-covering rally late in the session pared earlier losses in soybeans and the grains.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

4th Quarter	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	334.10	302.60	Revenue	7,480	6,620
Profits	8.27	6.61	Profits	236.10	205.80
Per Share	0.42	0.33	Per Share	3.12	2.85
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,320	1,220	Revenue	291.0	257.8
Profits	44.94	39.36	Profits	15.47	13.36
Per Share	2.26	1.99	Per Share	0.94	0.81
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	660.60	524.80	Revenue	1,150	1,040
Profits	18.89	16.68	Profits	66.42	57.29
Per Share	0.42	0.37	Per Share	4.04	3.50
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,700	2,230	Revenue	1,763	1,513
Profits	111.04	91.94	Profits	23.30	61.30
Per Share	2.46	2.04	Per Share	0.20	0.78
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	421.2	322.7	Revenue	6,252	6,017
Profits	16.76	12.69	Profits	6.70	153.80
Per Share	1.93	1.45	Per Share	—	1.93
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	1,520	1,260	Revenue	907.40	716.30
Profits	65.40	67.02	Profits	45.31	39.35
Per Share	7.43	7.99	Per Share	1.20	1.05
Year	1978	1977	Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,030	1,690	Revenue	3,230	2,800
Profits	71.60	42.40	Profits	168.07	136.86
Per Share	0.98	0.59	Per Share	4.47	3.65

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NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 13

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.
30% 28% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 29% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 30% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 31% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 32% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 33% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 34% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 35% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 36% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 37% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 38% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 39% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 40% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 41% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 42% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 43% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 44% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 45% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 46% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 47% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 48% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 49% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 50% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 51% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 52% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 53% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 54% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 55% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 56% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 57% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 58% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 59% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 60% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 61% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 62% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 63% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 64% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 65% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 66% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 67% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 68% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 69% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 70% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 71% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 72% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 73% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 74% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 75% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 76% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 77% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 78% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 79% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 80% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 81% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 82% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 83% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 84% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 85% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 86% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 87% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 88% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 89% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 90% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 91% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 92% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 93% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 94% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 95% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 96% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 97% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 98% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 99% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%
30% 100% ACF	2.18	2.15	6.19	30%	30%	20%	1/4	45	29%	1.72	4.6	7.48	37%	37%	37%

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY



VILARES INDÚSTRIAS DE BASE S.A.

VIBASA

A MEMBER OF THE

VILARES COMPANIES

U.S. \$48,000,000

MEDIUM TERM FINANCING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A

STEEL PLANT IN PINDAMONHANGABA, SÃO PAULO

PARTIALLY GUARANTEED BY

BANCO NACIONAL DO DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÓMICO

BNDE

MANAGED BY

CHASE MERCHANT BANKING GROUP

PROVIDED BY

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

THE BANK OF TOKYO TRUST COMPANY

CHEMICAL BANK

LIBRA BANK LIMITED

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

AGENT

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.

THE MANAGERS WERE ASSISTED IN BRAZIL BY BANCO LAR BRASILEIRO S.A.

DECEMBER 20, 1978

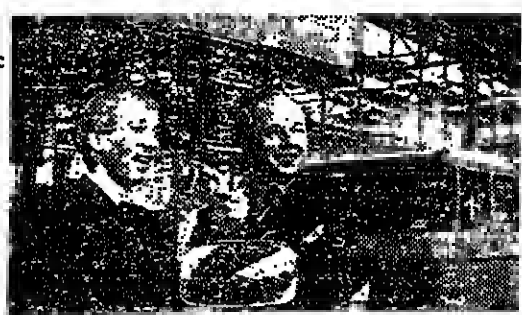
12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	ChiliMaf	2.1	5	25	27%	27%	-1	29%	16	Enviro	1.1	6.0	18	14%	14%	14%	14%
23%	23%	4%	Chili																

NYSE Trading Closing Prices February 13

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

To keep a business rolling, it helps to have a banker with vision.



American Express International Banking Corporation helps this manufacturer accelerate exports into a key market.

was expanding his business in the developing world. he called on American Express Bank. Because some very specialized knowledge was needed to evaluate the risk and come up with an attractive and flexible financing package.

So the trucks kept right on rolling. Into an important export market.

Our bankers can draw upon the resources of a global network of commercial and investment banking offices and subsidiaries.

77 offices, in 31 countries. Plus a New York Agency, and more than 2,000 active correspondent account relationships.

That's the kind of worldwide coverage indigenous businesses find very useful, and

the big multinational corporations just can't do without.

Perhaps your eyes can be opened to new opportunities by a banker with vision.

American Express Bank



AMEX Trading Closing Prices February 13

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
A. 10 Dollar	3.9716-3.1117	1/16-3/16	14-14 1/4	7-7 1/4
A. 10 Swiss 10 Swiss	3.1716-3.1316	1/16-3/16	14-14 1/4	7 7/16-7 13/16
A. 11-11 1/2	3.1716-3.1516	1/16-3/16	14 1/4-14 1/2	7 1/4-7 3/4
A. 11 1/2-11 5/16	4-4 1/4	1/16-3/16	14 1/4-14 1/2	7 1/4-7 3/4
A. 11 1/2-11 5/16	4-4 1/4	1/16-3/16	14 1/4-14 1/2	7 1/4-7 3/4
A. 11 1/2-11 5/16	4-4 1/4	1/16-3/16	14 1/4-14 1/2	7 1/4-7 3/4

By reading across this table of the February 13, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank commission.

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)		
Amsterdam		
GI Un St	2.94	
Guinness	1.57	
KZO	31.40	
Albert Heijn	119.00	
ABN-Amrobank	344.00	131.00
Amrobank	77.50	3.50
De Oude Ruy	70.00	0.85
De Rijk	24.20	0.85
De Rijk	92.00	3.07
De Rijk	46.50	0.82
De Rijk	23.30	1.02
De Rijk	106.50	0.45
De Rijk	110.00	2.37
De Rijk	49.00	44.00
De Rijk	54.10	2.77
De Rijk	145.18	4.72
De Rijk	127.50	2.45
De Rijk	123.60	3.57
De Rijk	127.40	3.54
De Rijk	125.40	1.75
De Rijk	170.00	0.76
De Rijk	41.00	50.11
De Rijk		50.32
De Rijk		50.32
De Rijk		1.44
De Rijk		0.64
De Rijk		0.14
Brussels		
De Rijk	2.70	

Black III	496	Milan
Black III	496	
Black III	496	

2790	ERBA	1,330.00
2800	Falck	250.00
Géveart	Falck-Horelli	1,260.00
1,375	Fial	250.00
2,010	C. Gervais	79.00
2,425	Generali	1,000.00
Milners	IAT	2,200.00
	Halgas	750.00
	Hofbauer	410.00
	Löffler	160.00
	Montfort	181.00
	Diliva	707.00
	Pirelli	1,090.00
	Savi Vico	614.00

Paris

Air Liquide	363.00
Alimentaire	N.O.
Aquitaine	570.00
B.S.M.	495.00
Carrefour	1,230.00
Cm Lafarge	220.00
Cla Benoitte	420.00
CCF	139.00
CGE	262.00
CCF	136.00
Perado	390.00
Inetel	50.00
L Oreal	711.00
March Buit	57.00
Michelin	1,000.00
Mor Menz	581.00
Moulinex	115.10

London	Various	208.90
	PUK	74.28
	Pengarraza	41.80
	Perrier	270.20

-Am Co	3.62	Peugeot	379.00
-Am	0.64	Rh Poulenc	104.70
-Avs Bnk	3.78	Roche	17.80
Ham Co	6.12	St Gobain	140.10
	1.17	Suez	280.10
	1.91	Telemecon	770.00
Inf	1.76	Thomson	221.50
Ind	2.75	Usinor	11.60
Ind	0.65		
Ind	9.77		
Ind	0.95		
Ind	0.57		
Ind	1.51		
Ind	1.70		
Ind	4.54		
Ind	3.94		
Ind	2.08		
Ind	0.62		
Ind	1.22		
Ind	3.21		
Ind	23.00		
Ind	2.25		
Ind	4.75		
Ind	2.00		

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It's Hand-Wringing Time for the NHL All-Stars and Hockey Officials

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT) — Reluctantly, as if winking from a beautiful dream into a reality he did not want to face, Bobby Clarke conceded, "We'll have to look at our game — the Russians are better."

It was hand-wringing time for North American hockey players yesterday, the morning after the Soviet Union's national team won the three-game Challenge Cup with a startling 6-0 victory at Madison Square Garden over the National Hockey League's finest.

"This does not indicate in any way that hockey in Canada is poorer than hockey in the Soviet Union," Vyacheslav Kolosov, head of the Soviet Union's Hockey Department, said diplomatically.

But the New York Islanders' Denis Potvin wasn't so sure. "There aren't too many teams in the National Hockey League who could put out four lines like they did, each looking the same, playing the same," he said. "And they

had a system. Any team that has a system beats one that doesn't."

The Russians outscored the NHL's fastest skaters by 13 to 7 over three games. The NHL was held scoreless the last 4 1/2 of the total of nine periods, while the Russians registered nine unanswered goals.

"I hope this breathes some fresh air into the National Hockey League," said the technical director of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, Dennis McDonald, from Ottawa. "Anytime you reach a crossroads, it's time to analyze."

Part of his analysis was that "Canada doesn't have a system whereby we take our best hockey players and put them with the best coaches."

One of the few Americans who has seen hockey in the Soviet Union is Walter Yaculik, head coach of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States. He said there was "no question" that the Russians were better. "From the waist up they're stronger," said

Yaculik, who holds an unpaid position and can spend only his free hours on hockey. The rest of the time he works for International Business Machines. "There is no question about their speed and skating ability," he went on. "From what I saw, Guy Lafleur, a great skater, great brains, is the only one that could make the Soviet team."

Esposito's Analysis

But Phil Esposito of the Rangers, a bystander in the series, but the leading scorer against the Russians in the first series in 1972, disagreed with Yaculik.

"Yes, they do have basic drills that we used to do in hockey schools," he said. "They control the puck. But do you realize that if we had stopped after three games in 1972, the series would have been tied? If we played only four games, the Russians would have won that series. But we played eight games and we won. I'm proud of the NHL players. They'll be back."

The question is whether the NHL will be any better. How can a team play 80 games for its own team, work out for only a few days with the All-Star team and confront a Soviet team that plays fewer than 40 league games and then performs in tournaments and together as a national team? The NHL joined forces only last Monday and then played a game on Thursday.

"You'd have to change Canada and the United States to a Communist dictatorship," Yaculik asserted. "Where else can you buy children for 50 rubles a month? That's what they do when they find a youngster they like. They pay the parents and take the boy to a military-type camp to learn hockey."

Additionally, he said, tennis courts are flooded in winter to make rinks. Courtyards are also flooded in apartment-house complexes, where residents are assigned to take care of the rinks. He estimated that with the makeshift rinks, Moscow alone had 500 skating sites.

"If you or I did nothing but train eight hours a day in a gymnasium atmosphere, we'd be superior, no matter what the sport," he said. "I wonder how many NHL players take it seriously, the conditioning. I think it's something that a \$200,000-a-year player is beaten by someone making nowhere near that kind of money. I'm not criticizing the NHL. It comes down to this: What kind of system do you want to have?"

The Soviet system has produced such handling techniques of such sophistication that the NHL stars found themselves losing the puck with regularity. That had never happened to them before, at least not since they were children.

No Excuse an Excuse
But Dave Branch, executive director of the Canadian Amateur Association, gives this view:

"I know that people are saying that this series demonstrates that hockey is better than the rest of the world. But look at what happened to us. We had Darryl Stittler, normally a center, who was

playing left wing. The defensive pairings never played together. I think the NHL showed class in not using that as an excuse."

Bill Torrey, general manager of the NHL team, and Scotty Bowman, the coach, were ill-prepared for the series, although they had known about it well in advance. Yet, they had no alternative.

Torrey was running a multimillion-dollar operation as head of the Islanders, and had spent months salvaging the franchise as it hovered near financial collapse. Bowman was busy every day running the Montreal Canadiens, and before that had almost left the team in a lengthy contract dispute.

Yet, the hockey was exciting and until the last period of the final game, even the fans enjoyed the contests, although no American was on the squad.

Financially the series was a success. It generated about \$3 million — \$1 million from the gate and the rest from television and radio revenues in North America, Scandinavia, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Soccer Scene

Forest Unable to See the Trees

By Rob Hughes

ONDON, Feb. 13 (IHT) — Ericson soccer scored a considerable gain last weekend. When Trevor Francis finally became the property of Nottingham Forest, the English champions, for historic fee of £1,500,000 he did on one outrageous condition: Forest shares him with Detroit.

It was rather like asking Eve to be, now that Adam was tempted to making it a threesome with next girl who walked into the tent.

It was worse, Francis' terms Detroit first. Forest gets to pay whole of the million, for which sum exclusive British rights, however, his acknowledged scorability pushes Detroit slightly higher than it did last summer, he miss Forest's first, baffle the rest of the English season, also, since UEFA forbids players who work the American ticket in playing European club soccer.

Francis' terms, Francis just get to watch his own team's elimination, Francis admits being "a little pissed" that Forest took the £1.5m flabbergasted.

What They Knew

reor Francis knew, and I w, that Coventry City was preed to share him with Detroit, then the transfer fee was to be need on an Anglo-American s. We both also knew that Bristol City, who with his assistant r Taylor reckons to be the most assive managerial force in Brit—has always been dead against player's attempting to combine ish and American seasons. "We've had to compromise," he admitted. Capitalize is a word, but what of the real dan— particularly — as we stressed his column a fortnight ago — a player of Francis' physical ground, of that million invest-

ment returning either injured or exhausted? "Trevor is under contract to go to Detroit this summer," explains Clough. "We had no alternative. As for the future, all we have done is given him an option to go to America while he's here — but I genuinely feel he won't want to go."

Enough of Enoughs

"If he gets enough matches, enough success and enough money with Forest he won't need America. Anyway, at our level if you are not tired at the end of the season, you should be."

Detroit sees things slightly differently. John Camkin, a director who was formerly with Coventry, claims Express has signed Francis for the same three-year term as Forest "with the understanding that if it's not working out we can all reconsider."

Clough, no doubt, will waste no time working on that line, but Francis, believe me, will resist outside persuasion if anyone can. "Knowing the ability of Clough and Taylor to draw the ultimate from each player, and having declared the belief that Francis is more gifted than Kevin Keegan, I am convinced he could help Forest capture this season's European Cup — if the club safely negotiates the next round without him."

Not Much at Hand

Ironically, though the future will overlook him, Francis is something of a part-timer now, being ineligible to play the next round in Europe or in two English Cup competitions. He can, of course, assist Forest's unlikely mission to retain the English league championship, but even there the snow and ice are delaying his activity.

Last Saturday, indeed, Forest took something of a reckless gamble, playing him for 45 minutes in its third team. Forty people watched this million-pound debut, the game was a 2-2 draw. Francis did not score. . . and now Forest is in trouble with the authorities.

It seems that, at the time of the match, the forms had been completed but not signed and as a Birmingham official commented, "It was unusual, to say the least. What would have happened if he'd got a serious injury? Whose player would he have been then — Birmingham City's or Nottingham Forest's?" That fortunately never arose, but Forest will nevertheless receive tomorrow morning a letter from the English FA asking the club to explain its breach of regulations.

A Flutter for Everybody

Meanwhile, everybody is gambling on Trevor Francis. The player gambles that his chances of a return to the England international side will be enhanced and not diminished; Detroit gambles that for its £500,000 summer wage it gets a player not so exhausted as Clough hopes; Nottingham gambles every which way, not least that the man's refined talents fit into its industrial machine. And they all follow the dice and hope his fine stands the pace of being a player for all seasons.

What I would just love to do is be a fly on Forest's locker room wall the day another player decides to ask the boss why Francis can play the States and the rest cannot. Elsewhere, it has set a trend already. Within hours, second division Charlton Athletic announced that Mike Flanagan, its England 'B' international, was for auction, starting at £650,000.

Within minutes of that, Flanagan, a big hit with the Boston Tea Men last summer, added: "What I want most is a top club in this country with the option — like Francis — of going to the States in the summer."

The Tampa Bay Rowdies and Boston are willing to chip in something, but so far the top bid Charlton has received is Arsenal's £450,000.

Another Francis

Meanwhile, back to Francis. No not Trevor for once, but his namesake Gerry Francis.

Down in London, Gerry Francis has moved through the past two and a half seasons wondering whether fate and the headlines really have him mixed up with someone else.

Three years ago, he was captain of Queens Park Rangers, a side within a hair's breadth of winning the English title. He was, also, captain of England.

Last season, he had proven fully fit, Gerry Francis might have transferred to either Manchester City or Manchester United, to Coventry or

Bristol City for a fee at least half the size of Trevor's million.

Alas, Gerry has been a virtual soccer cripple. Rumor had it that his damaged back would never recover, but treatments ranging from acupuncture to osteopathic manipulation freed it.

So out he ran, and slipped on the nearest banana skin into a series of persistent leg strains and pulls. This season one lost count of the medical reasons given for Francis' absence, which coincides with QPR's slump into the relegation zone.

Assist for Weather

The ill wind of our winter, however, blew him in his direction. "During the past two or three weeks," he says, "things have been going really well. During all that freeze-up, I've trained alone. Now I feel terrific, both with my form and fitness."

Reckoning this time hell is behind him, Francis knows he has between now and the beginning of June, when he becomes a free agent as his contract expires, to convince buyers that he is fit, well and returned to form.

Long before Trevor Francis ventured to the States, Gerry had expressed his desire to commute abroad. He, at that time, was the international fixture, a midfielder of determination and perception.

Now, as one Francis signs in all directions, a summons has gone out from the Queens Park Rangers to the England manager, Ron Greenwood, to drop in to see that the other, Gerry, is on his way back. We have all seen enough fantasy turn reality this past week to know that, in sport, all is possible.

Spinks to Fight Knoetze for the Title If Ali Quits Soon and WBA Approves

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI) — Leon Spinks, the former heavyweight champion, will fight Kallie Knoetze in May either in Las Vegas or Monte Carlo as part of a four-man World Boxing Association elimination tournament to choose a successor to Muhammad Ali, promoter Boh Arum announced here today.

"We believe that in the next few weeks, Ali will advise the WBA that he intends to retire and vacate the title," Arum said. "Then he will announce his formal retirement in May."

Arum said he would ask the WBA to sanction the Spinks-Knoetze bout as a title fight. The winner would then make his first defense against the victor of the other elimination bout, between Gerrie Coetzee and the winner of the Duane Bobick-John Tate match this Saturday in Indianapolis.

If the WBA withholds approval of a Spinks-Knoetze match as a title fight, Arum said, the winners of the two elimination fights will meet for the crown.

Before he can determine a site, Arum must await a ruling by a Florida court on whether the State Department can lift Knoetze's visa on the grounds he was convicted of obstructing justice in South Africa, a felony in the United States.

"If he is not granted a visa, we have no choice but to go the Monte Carlo route," Arum said. "There is

no possibility it will be held in South Africa," Knoetze and Coetzee are both South Africans. Spinks will be making his first appearance since he lost the heavyweight championship to Ali in New Orleans last September. Arum apologized for critical remarks he made about Spinks the week before the Ali fight and announced, through his lawyer, that his defamation suit against Arum would be dropped.

Ken Norton, the WBA's No. 1 heavyweight contender, declined to participate in the tournament, Arum added. Norton is after the World Boxing Council title held by Larry Holmes.

If Norton beats Earnie Shavers in March, he is scheduled to meet Holmes later this year.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE											
Patrick Division											
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF		W	L	T	Pts.	GF
NY Islanders	23	10	7	53	236						
NY Rangers	22	14	6	50	212						
Atlanta	22	14	6	50	212						
Philadelphia	23	11	57	176							
Smythe Division											
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF		W	L	T	Pts.	GF
Pittsburgh	22	13	7	51	218						
San Jose	18	20	7	43	141						
Los Angeles	12	25	3	23	143						
San Jose	12	23	8	29	150						
WALES CONFERENCE											
Norris Division											
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF		W	L	T	Pts.	GF
San Jose	37	9	8	81	227						
Los Angeles	23	24	8	53	197						
Pittsburgh	21	28	5	43	186						
Philadelphia	17	32	4	38	169						
San Jose	11	29	14	36	167						
Adams Division											
	W	L	T	Pts.	GF		W	L	T	Pts.	GF
San Jose	32	13	7	71	221						
Pittsburgh	22	22	10	54	174						
Philadelphia	21	19	11	53	168						
San Jose	21	24	7	49	168						

WHA Leaders

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Flora, Cin	28	5	4	60	84	80
Cloutier, Joe	28	5	4	60	84	80
Mary Howe, N.E.	28	5	4	60	84	80
Nikson, Wm	28	5	4	60	84	80
Lukowich, Wm	28	5	4	60	84	80
Abel, John, L.A.	28	5	4	60	84	80
LaCrosse, N.E.	28	5	4	60	84	80
Bernier, Guy	28	5	4	60	84	80
Sullivan, Wm	28	5	4	60	84	80
Ervin, Edm	28	5	4	60	84	80

NBA Leaders

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Gervin, S.A.	54	24	14	122	122	122
Lucas, D.S.	54	24	14	122	122	122
Johnson, M.I.	54	24	14	122	122	122
Gilmore, Ch.	54	24	14	122	122	122
Johnson, D.	54	24	14	122	122	122
Davis, Phil	54	24	14	122	122	122
Owen, A.L.	54	24	14	122	122	122
Laurel, D.	54	24	14	122	122	122
Ervin, Phil	54	24	14	122	122	122

Transactions

BASEBALL
MINNESOTA TWINS—Traded Larry Wallie, third baseman, to the Boston Red Sox for David Coleman, third baseman, and assigned Coleman to Toledo of the International League.

OAKLAND A's—Hired Jim Slat, third base coach, and Lee Wallie, first base coach.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Signed Garry Templeton, shortstop; Jim Willems, pitcher; and Jerry Mumphrey and Tony Scott, outfielders.

BASKETBALL
INDIANA PACERS — Signed David Davis, guard.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Traded Bob Knicker to the Boston Celtics for three first-round draft choices and a player to be named later.

FOOTBALL
DETROIT LIONS—Placed Len Barner, defensive back, on waivers.

MAHON TIGER CATS—Signed Ed Smith, quarterback from Michigan State.

Blizzard for Toronto
TORONTO, Feb. 13 (UPI) — The Global Television Network, which recently took control of the Toronto franchise in the North American Soccer League, today re-named the team the Blizzard. It was known as the Toronto Metros-Croatia.

A Far-Out Opinion, Courtesy of Spaceman

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT) — For a decade, Bill Lee has been a left-handed pitcher with the Boston Red Sox. Starting this year, he will be an *lanceur avec les Expos de Montreal qui frappe et lance de la gauche*.

In Boston he was called Spaceman and regarded as far out because he knew not only where first base was but also second base and the Panama Canal. He had learned to pitch at the University of Southern California and to read and write at the University of Southern Mississippi.

Recently he addressed a gathering of Red Sox fans at the Elks Club in Bellows Falls, Vt. (there are no Yankee fans in Bellows Falls) and Mr. Bob Drzewicki of the Rutland Herald was in attendance. Subsequently Drzewicki relayed some of the speaker's juicier observations to his readers. For instance:

"Most of the managers are lifetime .220 hitters. For years pitchers have been getting those managers out 75 percent of the time, and that's why they don't like us."

A Mixed Bag

Some managers (grants in Montreal) are reformed pitchers like Bob Lemon, Tommy Lasorda and George Bamberger. They were brought up to love pitchers. A few, like Joe Torre and Bill Virdon, were first-rate hitters. They batted pitchers. The most famous of all managers were John McGraw, 334; Connie Mack, 247; Casey Stengel, 284, and Joe McCarthy, who never got to hit in the major leagues. The *gerant* in Montreal is Dick Williams, whose lifetime average was .260. Pitchers got him out only 74 percent of the time.

The manager Lee is leaving, Don Zimmer, batted .235. Pitchers got him out 76 percent of the time. "Sometimes things I say get blown out of proportion," Lee told the Elks. "I never said Don Zimmer was a gerbil. But he does have those puffy cheeks that gerbils use to stock food in. And he waddles a lot."

Still, Lee wasn't disposed to blame Zimmer for what happens in Boston most summers. "The Red Sox don't need a new manager," he said. "Besides, the managers don't do much in the American League. They just put the lineups on the wall and see that everyone is on the plane. They should find a psychologist who wants to manage the Red Sox. They need someone who can handle people."

The record of the Oakland A's reveals the importance of a manager in the American League. They won five straight divisional championships and three World Series in a row with Charlie Finley managing them by telephone. The first three of those years, Dick Williams put the lineup on the wall; the last two, Alvin Dark did.

In baseball — genuine nine-man baseball — perhaps the most important decision a manager has to make is when to change pitchers. Say his team is down by one run in the seventh inning and his pitcher is going strong. Should he call on a pinch-hitter and gamble on the bullpen or would he be wiser to stay with his pitcher and hope?

Chances are there are kids growing up in Milwaukee, Seattle and Detroit who think baseball always was a 10-man game, but in fact this corruption of rounders is only six years old. After the 1972 season, some club owner who could count discovered that the American League had been running millions behind the National League in attendance year after year. He mentioned this in a league meeting and the following colloquy ensued:

"We fans want more hitting and scoring."
"How do you know?"
"My cook says her husband says so."
"That's funny. My cook says her husband wants less hitting."
"Do you think we'd draw better

Campbell Under Knife
NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP) — Clarence Campbell, 72, the former National Hockey League president, underwent surgery here last week-end for an intestinal obstruction. He was listed in fair condition.



Bill Lee

if we let somebody hit for the pitcher all the time?"
"I don't know. Let's spread it on the dog and see if he licks it off."

That's how the DH was born and, sure enough, nearly two million more fans came pouring out in 1973 to see people named Celerino Sanchez and Angel Mangual play ball. There have been some seasons since then when business fell off but the general trend has been upward.

In 1977, thanks to the designated hitter and the addition of two cities, attendance in the 14-club American League finally caught up with the 12-club National, where fans have been pouring out in greater and greater millions to see the pitcher hit.

"Being able to hit in the National League," Lee said in Bellows Falls, "will prevent my getting brain disease."

He said: "Now that I'm in the National League I'll get a chance to throw against Pete Rose regularly. He is the antithesis of my idol. You'll never catch me doing Gillette commercials."

He said: "There's a lot of dumb hitters in the National League." He said: "I'm a pitcher of mediocre ability who knows physics. I know that if I throw a slider it's going to be hit to right center and Dwight Evans will catch it. He also said: 'My aunt taught me everything I know about pitching.'

Basketball Polls

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI) — The United International Board of Coaches' Top 20 basketball poll, with first-place votes carried through Feb. 11 in cohesiveness:

Rank	Team	Points
1	USA (11-3)	599
2	USSR (12-1)	599
3	Yugoslavia (11-3)	518
4	France (11-3)	412
5	Czechoslovakia (11-3)	383
6	Soviet Union (11-3)	383
7	Poland (11-3)	383
8	Italy (11-3)	383
9	Spain (11-3)	383
10	West Germany (11-3)	383
11	East Germany (11-3)	383
12	Japan (11-3)	383
13	South Korea (11-3)	383
14	China (11-3)	383
15	Philippines (11-3)	383
16	India (11-3)	383
17	Pakistan (11-3)	383
18	Sri Lanka (11-3)	383
19	Bangladesh (11-3)	383
20	Malaysia (11-3)	383

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI) — The top 20 teams Association Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes carried through Feb. 11 in cohesiveness:

14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1	23-0	1,196	
1019) St. Icar	18-3	1,190	
Dante	17-3	1,073	
Corollina	16-4	983	
	17-4	901	
ana St.	20-3	895	
se	20-2	869	
an St.	16-5	795	
ille	21-4	759	
ette	17-4	749	
Suz	18-4	732	
	18-5	507	
e	19-5	319	
	16-5	300	
lov	19-3	279	
t	18-4	223	
t	14-7	211	
rbith	18-4	197	
	18-5	185	
na	15-7	124	

